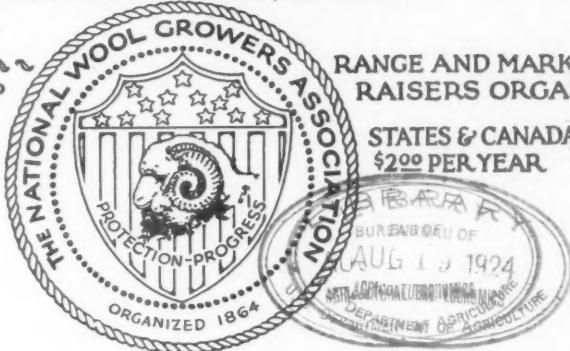


The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

COMPREHENSIVE REPORTS OF ~
AND ACTIVITIES OF SHEEP
TO NON MEMBERS ~ UNITED
FOREIGN

RANGE AND MARKET CONDITIONS
RAISERS ORGANIZATIONS
STATES & CANADA \$150 PER YEAR.
\$200 PER YEAR.



Vol. XIV No. 8

AUGUST, 1924

BETTER RAMS

Get Them at Salt Lake

AUGUST 25th, 26th, 27th, 1924
at the Union Stock Yards

The NINTH ANNUAL NATIONAL RAM SALE

Under Management of the National Wool Growers Association

1000 Hampshires, 1400 Rambouilletts from 60 of America's Leading Flocks



REDUCE YOUR FREIGHT RATES

A great many people are asking that freight rates on live stock be reduced, but are overlooking numerous opportunities to reduce freight charges themselves. It is admitted by everyone that dressed meat is worth a certain price on the day sold to the butcher, and any excess freight between the Producer and the Consumer must be paid for by someone, usually the Producer.

In the case of feeder cattle or sheep, shipping to an Eastern market and BACK-HAULING to a feed lot is not only wasted effort and energy which must be paid for, but takes a higher rate proportionately than if fed in transit en route at the through rate, plus a small feed in transit charge. The extent to which this is done at the present time and the amount of money lost may be judged by knowing the number of head of live stock moved westbound from the Missouri River by a west of Missouri River railroad in 1923, 285,653 head.

Denver is located on a line just between the large producing and feeding sections, and provides an admirable point for accomplishing sale between the Producer and Feeder with a minimum of expense to both.

We will be glad to explain this further, or upon request to quote freight rates on live stock.

DENVER UNION STOCK YARD CO.

“SHIP ‘EM TO DENVER”

THE RAM SALE AUGUST 25, 26, 27 SALT LAKE



HAMPSHIRE

Our offering at the National Ram Sale includes

The Shire, noted show ram, our only All American entry. Very large, heavy boned, impressive.

Braemore Buckeye, imported show ram from the flock of Lady Hulse. True Hampshire type, blocky, good fleece, full of vigor.

Nine sons of Commodore, yearlings and lambs, five of them out of imported ewes. One imported yearling. One son of Commander, twice champion at Chicago International. Two sons of imported rams and ewes.

Large, healthy, vigorous rams of true type and quality. The result of careful mating of imported sires with imported stud ewes, grown under natural field conditions.

THOUSAND SPRINGS FARM

Minne W. Miller, Owner

Wendell, Idaho

SHEEP and LAMB GROWERS and FEEDERS SHIP TO THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS

BECAUSE THEY GET

Highest Prices and Best Service

ON THE MISSOURI RIVER

The Kansas City Market Will Continue to Maintain Best Prices

Within the past year yarding service and handling facilities have been increased by extensive improvements in the sheep barns.

Through train service on Union Pacific from Laramie to feed lots at Marysville, Kansas, 149 miles from Kansas City, and feed lots and pasture at Bismark Grove, Kansas, 38 miles from Kansas City.

Rock Island Lines feed yards, McFarland, Kansas, 100 miles from Kansas City.

Utah shipments moving via Pueblo, will find excellent feeding facilities at Osawatomie, 59 miles from Kansas City on Missouri Pacific Railroad, and at Emporia, 110 miles, and Morris, 10 miles from Kansas City on A. T. & S. F. Ry.

BETTER RAIL SERVICE THAN EVER BEFORE VIA ALL LINES

BULLARD BROS.
Breeders of Rambouillet Sheep
FLOCK FOUNDED IN 1873

Woodland, California

Having lost "Monarch" and "Ted" this year, stuff sired by them are limited. Our offerings are:

250 two-year-old range rams.
500 yearling range rams.
100 head of yearling stud rams.
300 head of 2, 3, 4-year-old ewes.
The above ewes and a few choice yearling ewes offered on account of overstock of ewes.

Correspondence Solicited

F. N. BULLARD, - Manager



"Son of Ted"
Sold L. N. Marsden, Parowan, Utah, in
1923, for \$1000.00



WE SPEAK FOR OURSELVES
LOOK US OVER—INSPECT OUR FLEECES
WE WILL BE AT THE SALT LAKE RAM SALE

Consigned by CLARK & CO., Buhl, Idaho

**American Rambouillet
Sheep Breeders Ass'n**

Membership Fee \$10—No Annual Dues
Flock Books Free to Members. Volumes XXII and XXIII are being bound together and will soon be ready for distribution. Pedigrees now being received for Volume XXV. Over 115,000 sheep on record.

President
J. H. King, Laramie, Wyoming

Secretary
Dwight Lincoln, Marysville, Ohio
For history of the breed, list of members, rules, pedigree blanks, etc., address the Secretary.

Merino Sheep

**THE IDEAL BREED FOR
FARM OR RANGE**

Write For Literature and List of Breeders

**The American and Delaine
Merino Record Ass'n**

Gowdy Williamson, Sec. Xenia, Ohio

Mr. Stockman

If You Are a Feeder or Breeder
Or Want To Condition

Your Cattle,
Hogs or
Sheep

WRITE US FOR

Corn
Cottonseed Cake
Linseed Meal
Oats
Barley, Hay
Grain, etc.

In carload lots or less.

"Not as Old as Some"
But More Progressive Than
Others

Merrill-Keyser Co.

Merchandise and Grain Brokers

328 West 2nd So. Salt Lake City

Phone Was. 3639—3663

August, 1924

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

5

RAMBOUILLET RANGE RAMS

AT THE 1924 RAM SALE

Our lot of 100 head of pure bred range rams will be up to our usual standard for size and quality. They are offered fresh from our mountain ranges in strictly breeding condition.

FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE

We now have Cunningham Rams located at the following points for your inspection. Wire, write or phone our nearest agent; he will meet you.

AT DENVER, COLORADO

We recently shipped a consignment of choice yearlings and two-year-old Rambouillet Rams to Brackenbury Commission Company of Denver. These rams are on excellent mountain range and are in prime condition.

AT COKEVILLE, WYOMING

We have a very fine lot of well grown Rambouillet Rams in charge of J. D. Noblitt, Cokeville.

AT BILLINGS, MONT. and RALSTON, WYO.

Mr. S. K. Deverill has a consignment of choice yearlings. They are on good pasturage and in excellent condition.

AT PILOT ROCK, ORE.—Our Headquarters Ranch

We have a band of choice yearlings and a few twos. We can fill orders of any size.

Cunningham Sheep Company
PENDLETON, OREGON

RAMBOUILLET RAMS



We have specialized in FINE WOOL SHEEP
for 50 YEARS

Purchasing from the French Government at Rambouillet, France, both rams and ewes. Many of the notable prize winners of both France and America have found their way to Hay Creek. This, combined with the remarkable healthy climate and range conditions found at Hay Creek, has produced the highest combined wool and mutton type known, a type that adapts itself to all climates, altitudes and conditions.

WE HAVE FOR SALE THIS YEAR, SINGLE INDIVIDUALS OR IN CARLOAD LOTS, 3,000 RAMBOUILLET RANGE RAISED RAMS, ALSO REGISTERED RAMS, AT MOST MODERATE PRICES.

All raised on our HAY CREEK RANCH

Inspection and inquiries invited.

BALDWIN SHEEP COMPANY
MADRAS, OREGON

August, 1924

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

7

KING BROS. COMPANY

LARAMIE, WYOMING

BREEDERS OF

Rambouillet and Corriedale Sheep

Winnings at the 1923 International—Chicago:

Champion Flock.

First and Reserve Champion on Yearling Ram

First and Reserve Champion on Ewe Lamb.

First on Ram Lamb.

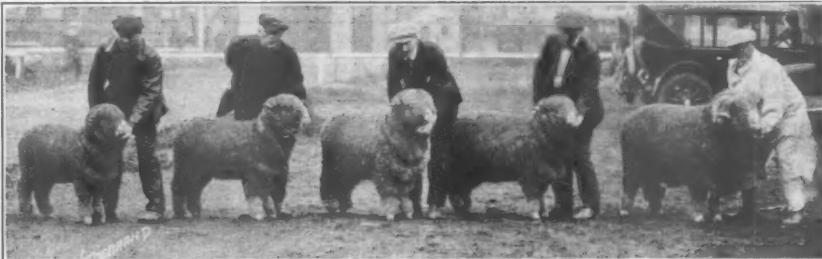
First on Pen of Ram Lambs.

Second on Aged Ram.

Second and Third on Yearling Ewes.

Second on Pen of Ewe Lambs.

Best General Exhibit of Corriedale Sheep.



First Prize Rambouillet Flock at 1923 International. Headed by Son of Majestic, Jr., first prize yearling and reserve champion. Flock contains second and third prize yearling ewes and first prize ewe lamb.

JOHN H. SEELY & SONS CO.
Mt. Pleasant, Utah

BETTER THAN EVER

800 Stud and Range Rams

The rams that made Jericho wool famous.

Also 1,000 registered and pure bred ewes



RAM NO. 7800—SOLD FOR \$6,200.00

Read the May issue of the
National Wool Grower

WE HAVE JUST MADE OUR 5th CONSIGNMENT TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

Look at our sales record at the Salt Lake Ram Sale.



Our \$1000 Premier Stud Sire
Purchased from Bullard Bros in 1923

I have reserved 8 Stud Rams and
50 Range Rams for the Salt Lake
Sale.

I now have ready for sale:
75 2-year-old Rambouillet Rams.
These are rams I used on my own
ewes last year.
150 Yearling Rams, well grown out
and with excellent fleeces.
The above are sons of rams selected
from the flocks of Bullard, King, and
Seely.

L. N. MARDSEN
Parowan, Utah

1924 Ram Sale
August 25, 26, 27

POLLED RAMBOUILLETS



My 1924 offerings:
450 Registered Yearling Rams (chiefly
polled.)

300 Registered Yearling Ewes.
6 Registered Percheron Stallions, 3
years old.
Matched teams of Registered
Percheron mares.

W. S. HANSEN, Collinston, Utah

NOTICE TO WOOL GROWERS

I offer for the 1924 season the usual
number, about 700 head, of yearling
and two-year-old Rambouillet Rams,
all bred from a Delaine ewe foundation
which makes them excellent shearers,
also large in size. I also offer ewes
of the same breeding in numbers and
ages to suit purchaser.

C. R. TINTINGER,
Cascade, Mont.

MONANA RAMBOUILLETS

Range Rams For Sale

500 yearlings and two-year-olds
Reasonable Price.

ALPHONSE BONNET,
Ethridge, Mont.

Mt. Pleasant Rambouillet Farm

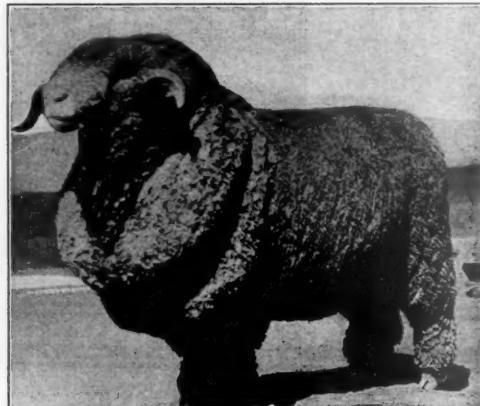
For 1924

CHOICE RAMS and EWES in single or car lots

Stud Rams a specialty.
Correspondence solicited.
Special prices on
early deliveries.

John K. Madsen
Proprietor

Phone No. 147 P. O. Box 219
Mt. Pleasant, Utah



Old 467, Grand champion, Sanpete County Fair, 1920
and 1921. Grand champion, State Fair, 1921.

CANDLAND

Rambouillet Range Rams

We are now offering a part of our 1923 crop of ram lambs. These are the same type and breeding as our offerings that have topped the Salt Lake sales except that they show our regular yearly advance in size, quality, and commercial fleece value.

We also offer 400 registered Rambouillet ewes. Bred to lamb May 15th.
Easy terms to right parties.

Only lack of range causes us to make this reduction in our breeding
flocks at this time.

W. D. CANDLAND & SONS

Mt. Pleasant, Utah

August, 1924

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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RAMBOUILLET RANGE RAMS

CARLOAD LOTS

Our foundation flock of ewes was purchased from the noted Baldwin flock, Hay Creek, Oregon, some twenty years ago. We have bred to rams from most of the leading flocks from Ohio to California.

Ram in cut is from W. D. Caudland's flock, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.



Our Rams are dropped in February, grazed on gramma grass, sagebrush, tumble weed and hoarhound, in a limestone country. Lambs come with strong limbs with enough lime in their bones to insure their getting up and walking quickly after birth.

Rams will shear from 15 to 20 pounds of white, long wool. Average weight of yearlings in June, 140 to 150 pounds.

Interested parties can see rams at Valle, on branch line between Williams and Grand Canyon. For quick answer, write or wire Williams, Arizona, summer months. Year-round address, Flagstaff, Arizona.

GRAND CANYON SHEEP CO., :: WILLIAMS, ARIZONA

Montana Rambouillet

RANGE RAMS

For this season we are offering pure bred and registered Rambouillet Rams in lots of any size. Also twelve to fifteen hundred pure bred Yearling Ewes.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

WILLIAMS & PAULY DEER LODGE MONTANA



One of My Stud Rams



YEARLING RAM

Second prize lamb at International, 1920.

MY OFFERINGS FOR THIS SEASON ARE:

60 head of Yearling Rams
50 head of Yearling Ewes
40 head of 2-year-old Rams

Also breeding ewes from two to nine years.

CHANDLER P. RAUP
Springfield, Ohio, R. D. 10

PREMIER RAMBOUILLETS

Ohio Premier 3d Champion Ram
1923 International

"B" and "C" types bred for form and size with fine dense wool. Rams and ewes, singly or in car lots.

We will have an exceptional lot at 1924 Salt Lake Sale.

ORTH BROS., McGuffey, Ohio

CALIFORNIA RAMBOUILLETS

My Rambouillet are large, smooth and well covered with heavy fleeces of long white wool. They are bred in a high, dry country and are very hardy. I have 2000 one and two-year-old rams for this season. If you visit California, call and see my flocks. My prices are reasonable and my rams will suit the range country.

**CHAS. A. KIMBLE,
Hanford, Cal.**

Delaine Rams—Delaine Ewes

We are well known breeders and shippers of Registered Delaine Rams and Ewes. Have furnished stud stock rams to almost all states where fine woolled sheep are raised and to South Africa. Have furnished carload lots to Texas, Montana, Nebraska, Arizona, Oregon, California, Old and New Mexico.

We will quote satisfactory prices by return mail, and on short notice furnish one to a half dozen cars of well-grown, husky one and two-year-old Delaine Rams. For particulars write

A. T. GAMBER, Wakeman, Ohio, or JOHN LILES, Collins, Ohio

Notice to Sheepmen

I am offering for sale at range prices the famous herd of Butterfield Pure-Bred Sheep, consisting of

- 2,400 head of Hampshire Ewes
- 2,400 head of Rambouillet Ewes
- 400 head of Rambouillet Lambs
- 1,000 head of Rambouillet yearling and two-year-old Bucks
- 100 head of four and five-year-old Hampshire Bucks
- 50 head of Cross-Bred Bucks

For particulars write, wire or phone

C. L. WEEKS

1115 North 9th Street

BOISE, IDAHO



Two-Year-Old Stud Rams

Quealy Sheep & Livestock Co.

Cokeville, Wyoming

RAMBOUILLETS

Our offerings at the 1924 Ram Sale at Salt Lake City were sired by Sons of Monarch, Grandsons of "Old 26," one of the most famous rams in the West, and carefully selected studs from the leading flocks in the U. S.

The rams we offer are strong and thrifty, large boned rams with a long heavy shearing fleece.

All of our rams are raised in a high altitude and summered in the high mountains where there is an abundance of fresh feed and good water.

We offer for sale at our ranch at Cokeville, Wyoming, for the season of 1924, five hundred range rams running in ages from yearlings up. These rams were all shorn May 1st of this year and may be seen at our ranch after September first.

Quealy Sheep &
Live Stock Co.

Home Ranch

Cokeville
Wyoming



Our barns and feed lots at Cokeville are modernly equipped for the raising, maturing and fitting of our flock. The high altitude, together with the excellent quality of feed enables us to produce sheep that are second to none.

We have for sale this year at our ranch eight hundred head of registered ewes, of which three hundred are yearlings. These ewes are all of high quality and good breeders. Many of them such ewes as one would look for in the foundation of a thoroughbred flock.

Any sheep breeder desiring stud ewes will do well to look these ewes over before buying.

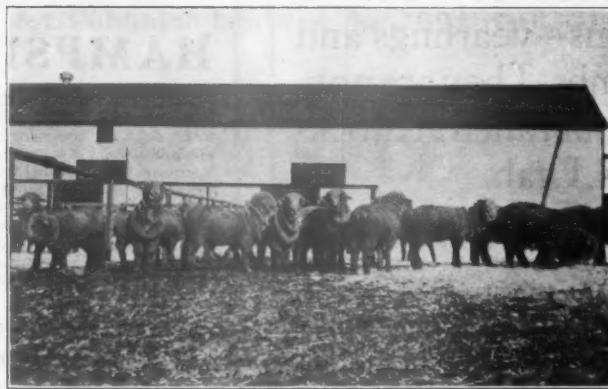
Our sheep are offered at reasonable prices and can be seen at the Home Ranch. For information and prices write

Quealy Sheep & Livestock Co.

Cokeville, Wyoming

Our five months old lambs now average 110 pounds each. In the breeding flock

In the breeding flock is the dam of King Bros.' famous champion ewe, Jean, a fine Von Homeyer bred ewe.

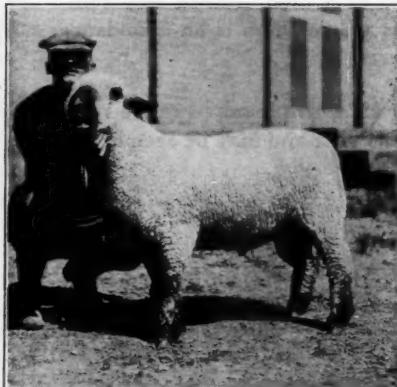


Pen of Yearling Stud Ewes



Indications are there will be no imports this year. But do not worry. I will offer for season 1924, yearling stud rams bred from imported stock, and fit to head any flock in America.

H. L. FINCH, Soda Springs, Idaho



Hampshires

Our offerings for the 1924 season include some very choice rams--yearlings and lambs. They are now at our ranch at Stockton, Utah.

Write or Call On Us.

J. NEBEKER AND SON

Stockton, Utah

RAM SALE PROGRAM

Monday, 1 P. M.—Rambouillet Studs and Range Rams.
 Tuesday, 9:30 A. M.—Rambouillet Range Rams and Studs.
 Tuesday, 1 P. M.—Hampshire Studs and Range Rams.
 Wednesday, 9:30 A. M.—Hampshires—All Ewes—Other Breeds.
 Wednesday, 1 P. M.—Rambouilletts.

Hampshires and Crossbreds

"Lambs From Wood Livestock Rams Top the Market"

Our Forest permit having been reduced 10,000 head, we are offering for sale, June and October delivery, 10,000, mixed ages, grade ewes from yearlings up.

Our **Cross-bred Rams** are from registered and pure-bred Rambouillet Ewes and best selected Registered Lincoln Rams. Cross-bred wools are in demand.

Our **Hampshires** are equal to the best—Have bred imported Rams of blocky, heavy-boned, well-wooled type for over twenty years.

WOOD LIVE STOCK COMPANY SPENCER, IDAHO

F. J. Hagenbarth, President

Spencer, Idaho



HAMPSHIRE

The best mutton sheep. Evidence; the highest-priced car mutton lambs ever sold in the world was a car of Hampshires. The price was 42 cents a pound live weight, having beaten all previous records by \$7 per hundred. When you want sheep you want Hampshires. When you want Hampshires let the American Hampshire Sheep Association send you a dandy little booklet and list of live breeders.

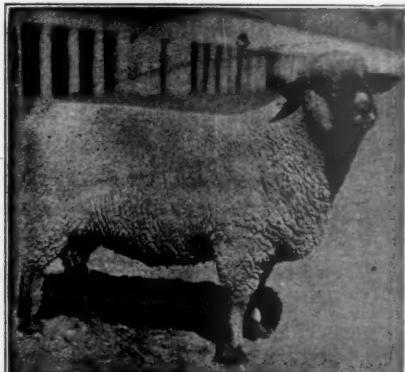
Write Comfort A. Tyler, Secretary,
72 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

National Wool Grower
\$1.50 Per Year

HAMPSHIRE

200 yearling rams.
 100 registered yearling ewes.
 Also, one car ram lambs.
 CHAS. HOWLAND
 Cambridge, Idaho

HAMPSHIRE RAMS FOR SALE



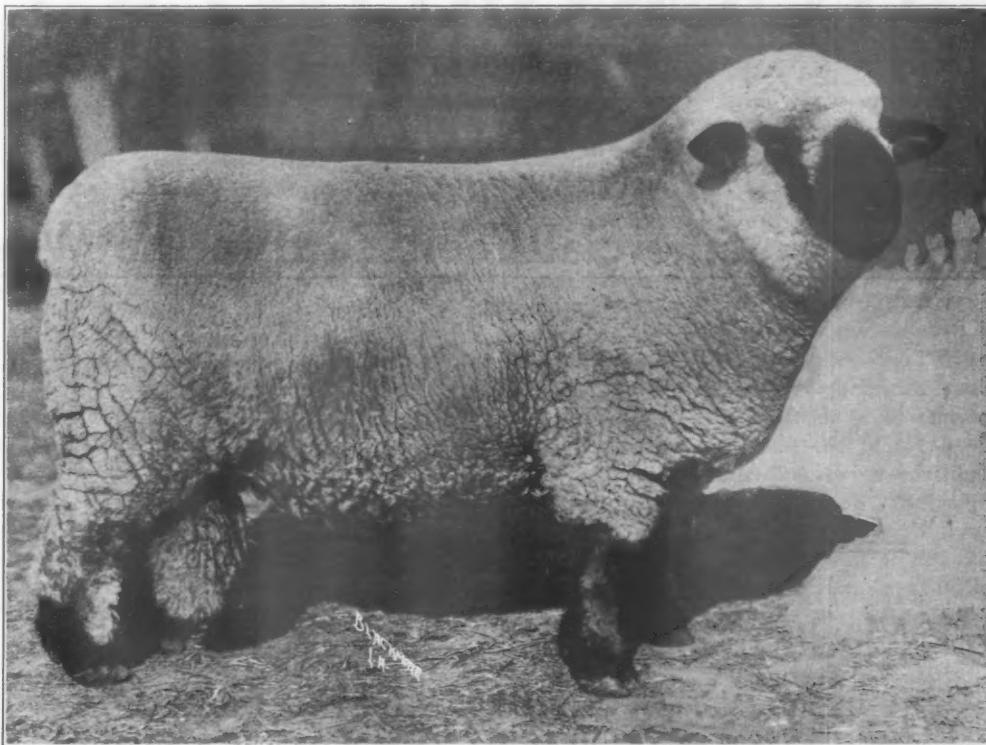
40 Yearling Registered Rams.
 J. J. CRANER, Corrine, Utah

August, 1924

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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A MOUNT HAGGIN HAMPSHIRE GRAND CHAMPION PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL



Impt. Pendley Brave Lad

Pendley Goldmine Sired This Ram

Pendley Goldmine sired the champion pen of lambs at The Royal (England) both 1922-1923. We offer a number of Pendley Goldmine lambs at the 1924 National Ram Sale.

Seventeen Hundred Mt. Haggin Hampshires for sale 1924, at

THE NATIONAL RAM SALE

Midland Empire Fair, Billings, Mont.
Montana State Fair, Helena, Mont.

Union Stock Yards, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Utah State Fair, Salt Lake City.
Hislop Sheep Co., Spokane, Wash.

Mount Haggin Land and Livestock Company

(Successor to Selway & Gardiner.)

H. C. GARDINER, President and Manager

STOCKGROWERS

INCORPORATED

OGDEN, UTAH

Largest Commercial Feed Yard in the West

**Capacity 60,000 lambs
3,000 cattle**

Modern, up-to-date sheep barns with a capacity of 25,000 lambs. Railroad services over all lines direct from yards to all eastern and western markets, and all other facilities necessary to provide service equal to any in the country.

Feeding Season Opens August 15th

**For full information, write HOMER E. FENN, President
Ogden, Utah**

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

VOL XIV

AUGUST, 1924

NUMBER 8

NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Published Monthly by the National Wool
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F. J. Hagenbarth, President

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EDITOR.....F. R. MARSHALL
Salt Lake City, Utah

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Affairs Of Wool And Sheep

Lamb and Chicken:

Reporters of the live stock markets frequently discuss the high price of lamb as compared to figures at which consumers can obtain pork and beef. From their way of talking, it would always seem that lamb prices are scheduled for the toboggan course. Correct reference is made to the fact that in a large part lamb consumers are people of means who are not willing to drop their favorite meat course because of its price.

In this connection it must be remembered that as served in public places the high price of lamb chops is not at all out of line with the charges for pork chops or beefsteak. In comparing housekeepers' purchases of lamb at the retail butcher shops, an error is made. Secretary Mac Hoke argues that the only class of meat that fairly can be compared with lamb is chicken. This comparison is a fair one. Spring lamb has all the toothsome qualities of the finest spring fowl. In addition, lamb is more economical for use in planning and supplying the family diet, and these qualities have a real value which consumers are willing to pay for in cents and which are not found so satisfactorily in the meat products of the larger and older animals. Mutton probably can be more properly compared with beef and pork, but mutton is a thing hard to find in the up-to-date shops which have spring lambs, yearling lambs and baby mutton, but not real mutton.

A Live Stock Treaty:

In this issue we print Mr. Pryor's very worthy suggestion for a treaty agreement between Canada, the United States and Mexico regarding the importation of live stock. Mr. Pryor, who

was the former president of the Texas Cattle Raisers Association, is justly concerned with the danger of importing foot and mouth disease into the United States.

The proposal for a Pan-American treaty, however, overlooks the chief danger in this quarter. That danger lies in the importation of animal products such as wool and hides which still come in large quantities from South America and from other sections of the world where the foot and mouth disease is frequently or continuously present.

Following the enactment of the Underwood tariff measure in 1913, a high official of the Bureau of Animal Industry was sent to South America to see if the methods of inspection and slaughter were such as would provide safety in admitting meats which it was expected would come in, in larger quantities with the removal of the duty. While the system of inspection employed in the South American republic and modified as suggested by this official was recognized, there still are grave doubts as to the methods of inspection and disinfection applied to hides and wools shipped to American ports. Fully adequate protection against future outbreaks must go still further than Mr. Pryor's suggestion.

How Growers Make Wool Prices:

Editorial expressions in recent issues of the Wool Grower have spoken somewhat severely of the growers' part in causing a decline in prices paid for this year's wool clip. It has amply been demonstrated that responsibility for the drop very largely rests with a large number of growers in several of the range states who apparently lost faith in the value of wool and gave the buyers complete control of the market. This demonstration is com-

pleted by the unusual appreciation in wool prices which has taken place since the large part of the clip passed out of growers' hands. Despite the fact that we are in an election year, the statistically strong position of wool in the world trade is asserting itself. The manufacturers recognize this condition and have been eager to take over domestic wools at a price that allows a profit to the dealer and still secures material at a price considerably below that at which similar material could be imported and passed through the customs house.

This demonstration of the inability of a very large number of widely scattered growers to handle their product in such a way as to secure its real value calls very loudly for organization and co-operation along business lines, including the selling of wool.

A very prominent figure in the Boston wool trade recently made the following statement to a Western grower, which fully corroborates the Wool Grower's recent statements regarding the unfortunate performance of growers this year and also in connection with the really strong position of wool:

"We know this price is going to look low to you, perhaps too low, but in consideration of the price at which we are able to buy elsewhere, it is about all we could figure out to pay for your clip this year. Of course, we hope and believe prices will be better later on. At the same time, we are getting all the wool today that we can raise the money to pay for, and it would not be good business on our part to pay a price today for your wool comparatively more than we can buy other wools for."

The Tariff Commission:

The United States are undoubtedly making progress toward a more settled and less partisan policy on the relation of domestic and foreign sellers in American markets.

The present evidence of this progress is the apparent trivial tribulation within the tariff commission. President Taft started the tariff commission idea; President Wilson ridiculed it and

later appointed such a commission which still holds office, having six members named for 12-year terms, and under the law giving equal representation to both political parties.

In this bi-partisan requirement lies the source of the present trouble through which, it is hoped, we may pass to a really useful, efficient, and unbiased tariff commission for advising and assisting Congress and the President in shaping and administering tariff and revenue measures.

A tariff commission can have no functional value except in preparing and assisting to administer legislation providing import duties. Yet the bi-partisan requirement in appointments has placed within the commission a number of men who appear to be constitutionally and conscientiously opposed to the principle of protecting the home producer against unequal competition from abroad. How can such men serve the country or aid the president in administering a policy of protection?

To make matters worse, some of the members of the commission recently persuaded congress to pass a resolution debarring any member of the commission from voting in respect to any commodity in which such member might have a pecuniary interest. This, in spite of the fact that the commission is solely a fact-finding body and cannot itself raise or lower any duty. The first result was to exclude from the commission's sittings on the sugar tariff a southern Democrat whose wife was said to own stock in a sugar plantation. Subsequently, when it was desired to discuss the duties on butter, it was found out that three members of the commission owned farms on which milk cows are kept. They were excluded from the sessions on butter. The wife of another member is the owner of a wheat farm and that member cannot therefore properly sit with the commission in connection with wheat duties. And the apparently meritorious resolution, which passed without full examination, has created a ridiculous situation.

The tariff commission idea is a good one, but in order truly to serve the country such a commission must be composed of large-caliber, broad-gauged men, avowedly in sympathy with the principle of giving the American producer an equal chance, if not a preference, in selling in American markets.

Meanwhile, the press credits Mr. Davis with being in favor of a "competitive" tariff to equalize the competition between the home producer and the exporter from countries of lower living standards and lower costs. Unfortunately the platform upon which Mr. Davis is running cannot be interpreted as an approval of this idea. If the Democratic candidate desires a national policy that will protect the American producer, his accomplishment along that line, in the event of his elevation to office, would doubtless have to come through a coercion or regeneration of his party's representatives in congress. Such a summation is devoutly to be hoped for, but apparently still far from realization.

LAMB AND CALF CROPS FOR 1924

The following estimates of this year's lamb and calf crops have recently been published by the United States Department of Agriculture. Calf and lamb crops are expressed as percentages of cows and ewes, respectively, on hand January 1; losses as a percentage of total numbers January 1:

State	Calf Crop	Lamb Crop	Losses of Cattle	Losses of Sheep
California	58	88	*4.9	*4.4
Arizona	40	74	4.0	3.5
Colorado	55	75	2.2	5.0
Idaho	55	92	2.0	4.0
Kansas	65	—	1.0	—
Montana	53	78	4.0	3.0
Nebraska	65	—	3.0	—
Nevada	41	83	2.2	3.6
New Mexico	45	72	4.0	4.0
North Dakota	63	—	3.1	—
Oklahoma	50	—	—	—
Oregon	52	90	1.2	1.6
South Dakota	58	—	4.0	—
Texas	55	75	4.2	3.1
Utah	30	80	6.0	5.4
Washington	63	100	2.3	2.0
Wyoming	48	77	2.5	5.0

*Including 2.6% of cattle and 1.02% of sheep slaughtered in eradicating the foot and mouth disease.

August, 1924

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

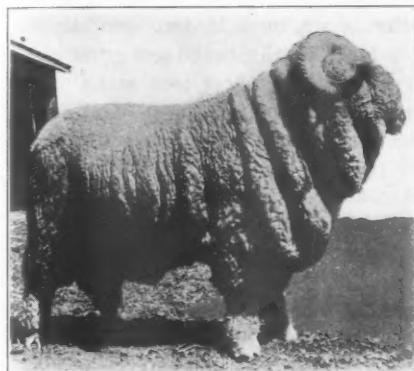
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**STOCKMEN INVITED TO STUDY
GRAZING EXPERIMENTS**

The Great Basin Experiment Station announces Visitors Days to be held on August 29 and 30, to which stockmen and others interested in the work of the Station are cordially invited.

The Great Basin Experiment Station, which is under the direction of the U. S. Forest Service, is the only Experiment Station in the West where comprehensive study of the various problems relating to the use of the range is being carried on. On these two days visitors will have the opportunity to review the results of range experiments that have conducted at this Station during the past twelve years.

Included in the list of projects for inspection by the visitors are: Improve-



A Clark & Co. Sale Entry

ment of the range by natural revegetation and by artificial reseeding; opening date of the grazing season; judging the condition of the range by the native plants; the value of different range plants; methods of estimating carrying capacity; eradication of poisonous plants, and the effect of grazing on erosion and stream-flow. The purpose of the Visitors Days is to give those attending first hand information of the results of these studies.

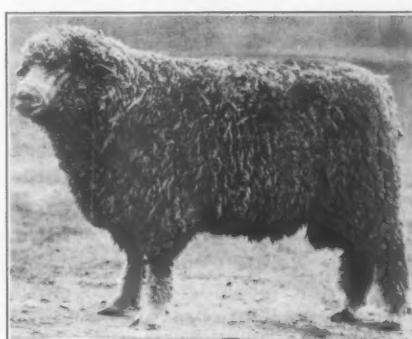
The station is located eleven miles east of Ephraim, Utah, on the Manti National Forest and on the Ephraim-Orangeville road. It may be reached by auto via Ephraim or Orangeville, or by way of the D. & R. G. railroad to Ephraim. Visitors from not too great a distance are advised to make

the trip by auto. In view of the number who are expected to attend it will be advisable for those who can do so to bring their own bedding for the nights they are at the Station.

WOOL GROWERS' ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD REGULATE SHIPMENTS

The weekly lamb market report for July 18th as published by the Wool Growers' Commission Company included the following statement:

"The market has been handled very badly by shippers. With so many organizations throughout the West, especially among sheep owners, why in the world do you load lambs and get them all here in one week and then the next week have a famine with nothing on the market? This week there were practically no Westerns here; that is, good ones. There were a few feeders. The market was \$1 higher. Last week's supplies were about double what the trade wanted. Had they been evenly divided between last week and



A. U. S. Sheep Experiment Station
Corriedale

this, we might have had a fifteen-cent market both weeks. As it was there were so many here last week the packers had an opportunity to buy them lower, which they were entitled to do for the reason they anticipated a lower dressed trade this week, which has materialized. The only thing that boosted the live market this week was the extraordinarily light supplies, the buyers, of course, believing that the dressed trade should react the coming week."

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION'S BOOKLET

The California Wool Growers appear to have taken for their motto and slogan "The harder we're hit, the higher we bounce."

With extreme drouth conditions, added to by the foot and mouth plague and disruption of normal movements for marketing and summer pas-

turage, the California sheep men, through their Association, have put themselves before the public in a striking way. This has been done by the publication of a booklet which bears the business title "1924 Catalog of Pure Bred Rams for Sale in California."

This publication was conceived by Secretary Wing as an aid to California ram breeders whose business outside of their state was cut off by the quarantine regulations. While largely devoted to the listing and advertising of rams for sale by Californians, the booklet is really a compendium of information about the California sheep business in general and the Association in particular. The table of contents contains the following headings:

Authentic Market Information.
Board of Directors and Officers—1924.
Co-operative Wool-Marketing Dept.



A King Stud Ram for the Sale

Eradication of Animal Diseases.
Four Friends of California Sheepmen.
Grand Champion Wether.
Lamb Buyers in California.
List California Ram Breeders.
Predatory Animal Control Work.
Railroads and Express Company Reduce Rates.

Suggestions for Shipping.
The Woolgrowers' Short Course.
What Association Means to Sheepmen of California.
Wholesalers and Retailers Help Sheep Raiser.
Wool Buyers.

California packing and wool merchandising interests are represented in the advertisements and otherwise along with other concerns associated with the sheep industry. The booklet is of great value to those interested in sheep organization work, whether or not that interest is extended to the admitted greatness of the Golden State and its advancing sheep industry.

Some Famous Rambouillet Sires

By Professor W. G. Kammlade
University of Illinois

IV. MONARCH 5078-98869

During the last four or five years no other ram has been accorded quite the same place in Rambouillet circles as Monarch. Monarch's fame came from a number of sources.

In the first place, he was a great individual noted for his type, great scale and fleece qualities. He was publicly shorn on two different occasions at the National Ram Sale and was credited with productions of $37\frac{1}{2}$ and $36\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of wool for the two twelve months' growing periods. In the second place, he was sold at auction in the 1921 National Ram Sale by the Butterfield Live Stock Co. to Bullard Brothers of Woodland, California, for \$3,000.00—a remarkable price for a four-year-old ram at any time and even more remarkable because of the conditions surrounding the sheep industry that year. In the third place, Monarch's ability as a sire has been the most important factor contributing to his fame and his descendants are to be found in a large

number of the stud flocks of the country.

Monarch was bred by the Butterfield Live Stock Company of Weiser, Idaho. Under the direction of Mr. A. G. Butterfield this company became one of the noted producers of stud sheep. Mr. Butterfield's withdrawal, a few years ago from the ranks of the



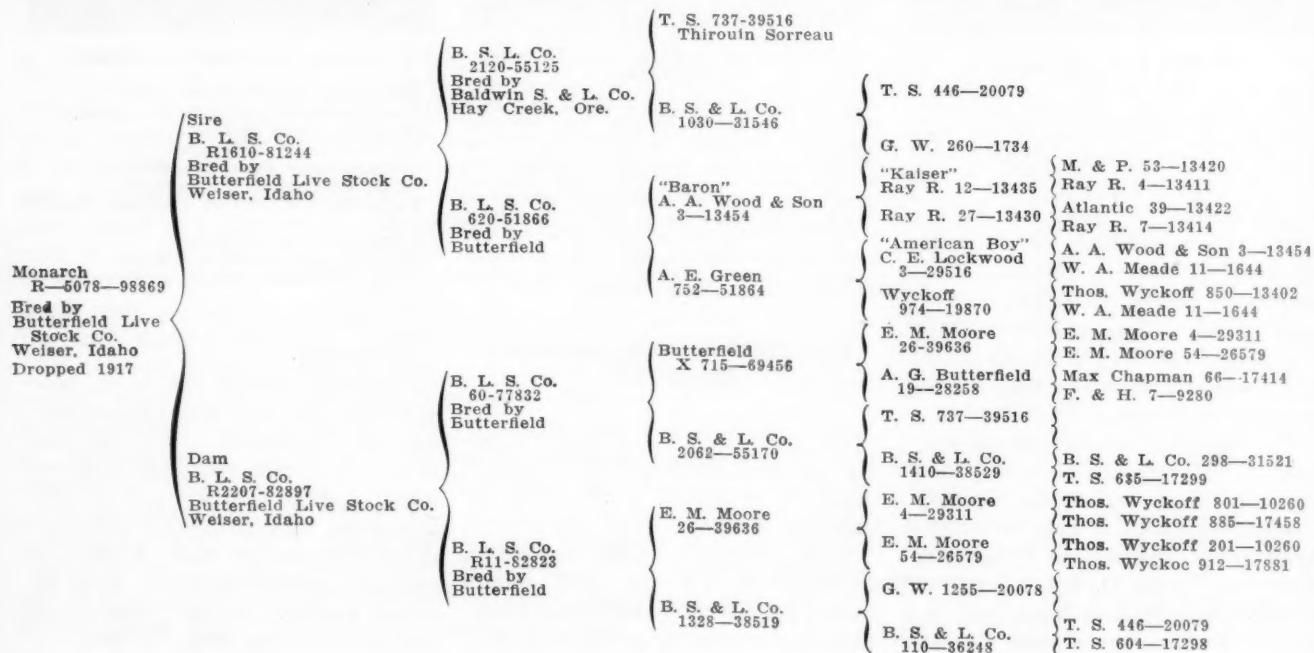
Monarch



Sire of Monarch
Butterfield R—1610—81244

His purchases included not only famous individuals, but entire flocks of note, when they were suitable to his purposes.

Monarch has a very interesting background as shown by his pedigree. Some of the most famous and impressive sires of the breed are prominent in the recent generations and include the productions of two continents. One of Monarch's great-grand-sires on the paternal side is T. S. 737 from the Thirouin Sorreau flock of France. T. S. 737 was used in the flock of the Baldwin Sheep and Land Company of Hay Creek, Oregon, one of the pioneers in sheep breeding in the West



and a prominent exhibitor of Rambouillet at many leading expositions years ago. The same company bred B. S. & L. Co. 1030, by mating another Thihouin Sorreau ram, T. S. 446, and a Victor Gilbert ewe. Monarch, therefore, carried a recent infusion of some of the best blood of the noted flocks of France. The reader will note that these same imported rams, as well as other imported stock, appear in the fourth and fifth generations on the dam's side of the pedigree. From these productions of the Baldwin Sheep and Land Company, drawn upon by the Butterfield Company in its operations, comes a part of Monarch's greatness.

Now, if the reader will study the ancestry of B. L. S. Co. 620, the paternal grand-dam of Monarch, he will find more evidence that great results come from great parentage. There is A. A. Wood & Son 3, a ram known as "Baron" and one of the many good rams from the Wood flock of Michigan. After being used by Wood, Baron was sold to the Butterfield Company. Baron was sired by the famous Kaiser, the champion ram at the Buffalo Exposition in 1901, and also the champion at the International at Chicago. Kaiser, also, sired A. A. Wood & Son 1, in the pedigree of Seely's "62." It is interesting to note that Ray R. 4, the dam of Kaiser, is also the dam of "Jumbo," Ray R. 35, a ram that appears in the pedigrees of "62" and "Majestic" as the sire of Wood's "Twenty." Ray R. 35 was a renowned sire in R. A. Jackson's flock at Dayton, Washington.

M. & P. 53, Atlantic, and Orchard Lake, have all been mentioned in previous discussions. Little need be said here concerning American Boy, except that he was one of Mr. Lockwood's best rams. He will appear in a following discussion.

The most interesting feature aside from the few things mentioned above, in the pedigree of Monarch on his dam's side is the double appearance of E. M. Moore 26-3963—"Old Twenty-six," as this great sire was usually known. "Twenty-six," bred by E. M. Moore of Orchard Lake, Michigan,

was without doubt one of the most intensely in-bred and at the same time vigorous and prepotent sires of the breed. The Butterfield Company used him on many ewes for seven years and he was in service at the Quealy Sheep Company, Cokeville, Wyoming, at the age of twelve years. The intense concentration of bloodlines in "Twenty-six" is only partially shown in the extended pedigree shown here. Thos. Wyckoff 801, 885 and 912—the sire and dams of Moore 4 and 54, were all sired by Bernardin 370-1—961. In other words, Bernardin is the only great-grand-sire of "Twenty-six," as he appears four times in that generation. Bernardin was the grand-sire of Wyckoff's Beaconsfield and was discussed in presenting the story of King's Majestic. Moreover, the dam of Wyckoff 801 and Wyckoff 912 is the same ewe, Wyckoff 120-4547, a daughter of "Marie Lowe," who was the grand-dam of Beaconsfield. Wyckoff 201 and 912 are, therefore, brother and sister. Wyckoff 885 is a half sister of each of them.

In-breeding, like poison, is very dangerous, yet in the hands of some of the greatest breeders, it has been used with that rare judgment and wisdom that have so distinguished them for their accomplishments. The individuality of Monarch and his greatness as a sire support the old statement that "blood will tell." Good blood-lines and good individualities have been and—until we discover something to take their places—must continue to be the foundation of breed improvement.

DEMAND FOR BREEDING EWES

Orders for breeding ewes and feeding lambs are piling up on commission house spindles. On August 1, feeding lambs realized \$12.75 at Chicago. At that time packers were buying straight bands of westerns, sorting off the thin end to suit themselves, which indicated their needs. One reason for scarcity of feeders is that western growers have been topping out their stuff, resulting in a large percentage of killing lambs at the market. Feed-

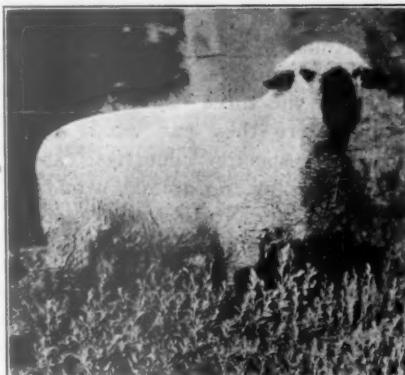
Some of the Sale Hampshires



From the Nebeker Flock



From Selway & Gardiner



From J. E. Ballard

ers' appetites are whetted and they will be greedy for lambs all through the season unless something happens, especially if the corn prospect continues to improve.

Scarcity of breeding ewes is acute. Yearlings are selling at \$11.00@11.50 and two-year-olds close up.

J. E. P.

**A LIVESTOCK TREATY FOR
NORTH AMERICA AS A PRO-
TECTION AGAINST CON-
TAGIOUS ANIMAL
DISEASES**

The recent outbreak of the foot and mouth disease in California and the spread of same from the small beginning in that state has caused thinking livestock producers in the United States to reflect, and consider what would be the consequence if this dreadful disease should break out in Canada or Mexico, one or both countries, perhaps at the same time.

The United States would be in the "middle of a very bad fix," therefore, it behoves us to get busy and urge Mexico and Canada to join with us in a livestock treaty, having for its object the exclusion of all animals from any part of the world, from either of the three countries, viz., Mexico, United States and Canada, without the consent of two of the three countries mentioned.

To illustrate: If one of the countries who are parties to this treaty wanted to open their ports to admit livestock from Europe, Central or South America, or other parts of the world, they must secure the consent of two of the three countries to the treaty before they can admit them into their respective countries. More briefly speaking, no animal would be admitted on the North American continent unless the majority of the three countries constituting North America should consent.

Again to illustrate: If some country in Central or South America should seek permission from the United States to ship live stock into this country, said permission could not be granted by our government until both Mexico and Canada agreed to the importation. In other words, no one of the three countries can open their ports to livestock from any place in the world without the consent of the two remaining countries. The effect of this treaty would be that North America would absolutely be pro-

tected by the united efforts of Mexico, United States and Canada from bringing into North America any animal from an infected country.

It would result in exclusion of livestock of the balance of the world from North America so far as contagious diseases are concerned, and North America does not need livestock from any other part of the world. She can produce all the meat animals the inhabitants can consume, and a surplus. So why let live animals come into North America from anywhere on the globe, thereby taking a chance on some contagious disease being brought into this country?

I hope every livestock producer in the three countries mentioned will look with favor on this subject, and urge their representatives or government agents to put the proper wheels in motion to the end that this treaty is put into effect.

Don't misunderstand me—my proposition is to exclude by treaty all animals from all countries outside of North America, unless two of the three countries constituting North America (namely Mexico, United States and Canada) give their consent.

This will afford proper protection for all the continent, whereas our present method of each of the three countries trying to protect themselves, will in the end bring on a conflict that will lead to all kinds of quarantine and complication.

To illustrate: If one state in Mexico should have an outbreak of foot and mouth disease, the United States and Canada could and no doubt would quarantine against the whole of Mexico under our present system, whereas, with a close livestock treaty such as indicated above, proper representatives from the three countries would get in close touch with the infected section and handle the situation for the best and safest interest of the whole country.

There is no denying the fact that with a livestock treaty in force, all action taken would be more harmonious and less injurious than would re-

sult if no treaty was in force and effect.

The recent outbreak of cattle plague in England cost that country \$16,000,000, and was responsible for the destruction of 118,000 head of cattle, according to Noel Buxton, labor minister of agriculture. A similar tragedy has been enacted in California within the past few months.

Quarantine regulations are all right and necessary in emergency cases and can be put in force at once, or discontinued on short notice. A treaty would be permanent and at the same time not necessarily conflict with quarantine regulations.

Ike T. Pryor,
San Antonio, Texas.

**HAMPSHIRE BREEDERS WILL
MEET AT SALT LAKE AUG. 26**

An informal meeting of breeders of Hampshire sheep will be held at 8 p. m. Tuesday, August 26th, at the office of the National Wool Growers' association, Room 303 McCormick Building, Salt Lake City. This announcement is made at the request of vice presidents of American Hampshire association, Dr. H. C. Gardner, Mrs. Minnie W. Miller and Robert Blastock. While no official business will be transacted there are a number of matters affecting members of the association to be discussed and explained in advance of the regular annual meeting at Chicago in December.

**FRONTIER ROUND-UP AT
SALT LAKE**

Four days of the Frontier Round-Up style of entertainment is announced for August 27, 28, 29, and 30 by the Salt Lake chamber of commerce. The historic and spectacular events of Cheyenne and Pendleton have demonstrated the drawing power of these events and it is announced that this initial Salt Lake Round-Up will include most of the main features and contestants that have been seen at Frontier Day or in the "Let 'Er Buck" week.

Around the Range Country

JULY WEATHER AND CONDITIONS IN RANGE STATES

The following summary of weather, livestock and range conditions has been prepared from the various reports and publications of the United States Weather Bureau.

UTAH—Acute drought conditions have prevailed on lowland pastures, especially during the last two weeks. The mountain range is also unusually dry and feed is only fairly good. Some animals have shown a little depreciation, though most livestock are still in fairly good condition. The hay crops have been short and water supplies unusually low.

NEVADA—Pastures and ranges continue to deteriorate for want of moisture, and the hay crops matured thin and short. Livestock did fairly well on the mountain ranges, but the lower ranges were largely vacated, and the remaining stock were shrinking. A transfer was made to outside ranges locally, and many young animals were marketed.

IDAHO—Droughty weather has depreciated the range rather severely, even in the mountains, and especially in the southern and southeastern counties, thus necessitating the transfer of some stock and the shipment of many marketable animals. However, despite a shortage of water and forage, most livestock have held up fairly well. The hay crops have been rather light.

MONTANA—Timely rains in goodly amounts kept the grazing ranges flourishing in most sections, and livestock have done very well as a general rule. Locally, however, there are a few dry pastures.

WYOMING—The mountain ranges did fairly well, especially in the northwestern portion, but rains were rather badly needed in the east and south, where livestock transfers were neces-

sary and animals that remained were not doing very well. Good haying weather prevailed.

COLORADO—Droughty weather was hard on the range in eastern counties, and especially in the southeast, though occasional showers prevented a complete forage failure. The mountain ranges continued to supply forage, however, and most livestock did very well. Hay crops were only moderately good.

WESTERN TEXAS—Occasional scattered rains have kept the forage growing fairly well, though feed has not been particularly abundant any place. Livestock are in fair to good condition.

NEW MEXICO—Showers have kept the ranges growing in most places, and the water holes have remained filled, enabling livestock to thrive in nearly all parts of the state. Good haying weather was general though some cuttings were damaged by rain.

ARIZONA—Moderate to heavy rains fell over most of the state, maintaining a good range, and a good to excellent condition of livestock. Many cattle are fat, being in better condition than for several years at this date.

CALIFORNIA—Exceptionally dry weather has impoverished even the mountain ranges and depleted the stock water supplies so seriously that many cattle were transferred from the national forests to the valley grain stubbles. Livestock were in generally fair conditions. Good haying weather prevailed, and hay crops were fairly good.

OREGON—Pastures generally, and mountain ranges locally were very dry, affording only moderate amounts of forage; consequently many animals have been sold, and numerous herds have fallen off in weight. However, sheep and beef cattle are mostly in

fairly good condition. Good haying weather prevailed, but the crops were short.

WASHINGTON—The weather remained too dry for the pastures and ranges, and poor grazing conditions were reflected in a depreciated condition of livestock. Good haying weather prevailed, but the crops were mostly light.

ARIZONA

Williams

We are having a real old humdinger of a dry spell here in the Coconino and Tusayan national forests and in fact all over Arizona. Some few spots have received some real rains but 90 per cent of the state has only received what we call a "heavy shower" or two, and consequently the range is getting "burned up" badly. Some few lambs (February and March lambing) have gone to Kansas City and some more sold to Los Angeles packers, the latter at \$8.00 per head. Of course, like all sheepmen, we are living in hopes that the rains will soon come in the usual quantities and make things O. K. but to date we are way below our usual amount of rainfall.

Some of Arizona's wool still on consignment in the east but the bulk sold early at prices from 40 to 48 cents net to the Arizona wool growers. No yearlings for sale here. Quite a lot of ewe lambs being saved this year. Old ewes, bucked for January lambing, being sold at \$5.00@6.00 per head.

H. J. Gray.

Seligman

Our usual summer rains started throughout northern Arizona July 1, and promised to be a fine season, raining heavy in spots, filling water holes, but it stopped just as suddenly as it started, and up to date parts of the country have been missed. We can't tell at this date what the fall feed will be, as it all depends on how much rain falls in August.

We run about three thousand sheep on the national forest. Feed is shorter than it has been for many years. There are not many yearling ewes changing hands. In fact I have not heard of any. Old ewes with short mouths, are changing hands freely at \$6.00 per head, some a shade higher, but they look worth the money when they are delivered. They carry seven and eight months' wool and are bred mostly to blackfaced bucks to commence lambing in December. Our lambing started in December, 1923, and finished April 1, 1924. We marked up 90 per cent on all ewes bucked. We lost 3½ per cent of ewes from bucking to finish of lambing. Lambs are heavier than last year. No feeder lambs have been sold this month. California is taking some fat lambs at \$8.00 per head. Wool looks better on the sheep's back than at this time last year.

T. J. Hudspeth.

UTAH

Orderville

July 4th brought us a good rain, which was most welcome. The feed in the forest was getting short and drying up rapidly. With the rains we have had, it now looks as though we might have fair feed in the fall months.

Lawrence Esplin.

OREGON

Pilot Rock

We are very much in need of rain in this locality as we haven't had any since June 6 and 7.

The feed on the mountain ranges and upper foothill ranges was saved by a snowfall of an average of a foot and a half, although there was much more in some places. Several sheepmen suffered losses. One loss of five hundred and sixty head was suffered by one man. Those ewes were freshly machine sheared ewes. My sheep were

blade shorn and I only lost seven head out of two bands.

The bedding out system is not proving very satisfactory in this country. All sheepmen in this locality are complaining of it due to the scarcity of water. To my notion, this is an average summer in the mountains and if it cannot be handled to a credit this year it cannot be handled any other year, or only at times when water is plentiful.

Coyotes are decreasing very much in this locality by the work of the government trappers and others trapping for the fur.

Herders are receiving \$75 in this country.

Hugh C. Currin.

Antelope

July brought us no rain at all. We are having the driest year I have ever seen and unless the weather changes our fall and winter feed condition will be very bad.

Our summer range in the Blue mountains is quite dry.

There have been no sales of ewes lately and most of the lambs were contracted at 10 cents.

Edwin E. McGreer.

Condon

We have had very dry weather in July and there has been considerable trouble with the bands on account of feed and water shortage. Our forest feed is the poorest in many years.

A. B. Robertson.

IDAHO

Twin Falls

July has been dry and hot. The feed on the national forest is still plentiful, but rapidly drying up. Present prospects for fall range are by no means good.

William Noh.

MONTANA CONDITIONS

Range and livestock conditions in the eastern part of Montana are unusually favorable as observed in the third week of July. More grass is available on the range than there has been for many years past. A full hay crop is expected and with the large amount of grass available on the range, the sheepmen should be able to winter well unless the snow is unusually deep.

In the southwestern part of the state, conditions and probable shipments appear to be about normal. Until the middle of July, it looked as though considerable stock would need to be moved out, but later rains improved matters materially, although Powell, Madison and Beaverhead Counties have been very seriously hurt by the drouth.

Taking the state as a whole, this will probably rank as a very favorable year from the production standpoint. The government estimate shows a lamb crop amounting to 81 per cent of all ewes on hand in January. This is 30 per cent higher than last year. Our wool crop is estimated at slightly over nineteen million pounds, which is an increase of one-half million pounds. This is due both to some increase in the number of sheep and to heavier fleeces.

Lots of feed last fall brought the ewes up to the breeding season in strong condition and comparatively mild weather throughout the breeding season and the remainder of the winter, combined with good feed, has resulted in a good crop of lambs and wool.

It is to be regretted that such a good clip of wool should move at the prices that have been accepted, when it is generally admitted that its value is at least from 5 cents to 8 cents more per pound than the price paid. Some of the wool sold earlier moved at higher figures, but a large part of the state's clips brought from 37 cents to 40 cents.

R. B. Millin.

The New Wool Freight Rates

An annual saving of \$300,000 per year for wool growers of range states is secured through the new wool freight rates which the Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered to be put into effect by October 23, 1924.

The case which has just been decided was conducted for wool growers by the National Wool Growers' association with officers of most of the state organizations testifying at the various public hearings.

The new rates provide reductions on wools shipped eastward to the markets and on westbound shipments to be transferred to boats at Pacific coast points.

The decision is rendered officially as the completion of the investigation begun early last year by the order of the Commission and since known as Docket No. 14787. Hearings were held at seven points in the West and the final oral argument was presented before the entire Commission at Washington on March 13th and 14th, with growers represented by Mr. H. W. Prickett, who was counsel for the National Wool Growers Association in this case, and the Secretary.

In 1921, a number of the transcontinental lines had requested from the Commission authority to charge a still lower rate to Boston from points on the Pacific coast without changing the charge from inland points. Under the transportation Act of 1921, the Commission had power to authorize such lower rates for longer hauls and the carriers argued that unless they were thus relieved from the competition of the boats and enabled to secure the tonnage of wool that was going by the canal route, that their earning capacity and financial status would seriously be impaired. The Commission's decision denies this request.

During the hearings and subsequently some of the Pacific coast growers expressed question as to the propriety of the National Association's representatives in this case objecting to the request of the carriers for the

so-called "Fourth Section Relief" which means the charging of the lower rate for a longer haul; or in other words, of the higher rate for the shorter haul. All of the witnesses from the inland states who testified in the hearings objected strongly to any proposal to charge the high rate from the inland points, and it was clear that the stand taken represented the views of a large majority of members of the National Association. In May, the United States Senate gave two full days to a debate on the Gooding bill, which bill provided for instructions to the Interstate Commerce Commission to abandon the policy of authorizing lower rates for longer hauls. This bill was passed by the Senate by an overwhelming vote and the action no doubt had considerable influence with the Commission in its present decision on the wool rates.

Early in 1922 the Western lines that haul most of the wool tonnage had published a rate of \$2.70 per cwt. to apply to Pacific coast ports and a wide strip of country extending to Soda Springs, Idaho, and stations north and south of that point. The publication of this rate followed the refusal of the Interstate Commerce Commission to authorize a rate at the coast low enough to compete with the ships with a continuation of higher rates from interior points. Some points located a short distance from the coast had previously enjoyed rates direct to Boston made up by combining their local rate to the coast with the water equalized rate from the coast port to Boston. The result of the \$2.70 blanket rate was to raise the rates at such points, and complaint was made to the Commission. It was subsequent to these complaints that the Commission issued an order calling for the suspension of the proposed rate and a general investigation of the whole structure of freight rates on wool.

No large case involving wool freight rates in general had been

before the Commission since 1912. From that year until the present all wool freight rates in Western territory were based on the decision of 1912. The present decision as viewed by growers corrects some faults in the 1912 decision and is likely to stand as the general basis of freight rates for many years to come. Cooperative associations and others contemplating concentration of wools at Western points can now make their plans and select warehouse points that will result in routing wool by the lowest rate from the place of its origin to points of consumption. In some cases the new rates will permit an added economy by warehousing at Pacific coast points and shipment to Eastern cities by the canal route.

In respect to the fairness and reasonableness of the present rates and in prescribing the basis of new rates, the Commission said:

"Upon all the facts of record we are of opinion and find that the present and proposed departures from the long and short haul provision of Section 4 of the act have not been justified, and the application will be denied. We further find that wool and mohair shipments from the territory hereinbefore described (interior points) are required to pay more than their fair share for the transportation service rendered, and that the schedules under suspension have not been justified; that the present and suspended rates on wool and mohair in the grease, in sacks in carloads, moving all rail to Boston, Mass., and other north Atlantic ports are and for the future will be unreasonable to the extent that they exceed or may exceed the rates in cents per 100 pounds set forth in the following table for the distances stated computed on Boston, which are found to be just and reasonable maximum rates for the future. In arriving at these rates we have given due consideration to the fact that their application is authorized also to points to which the distances are less than to Boston."

Distance to Boston.	Rate
1,500 miles and under	140
1,550 miles and over 1,500	145
1,600 miles and over 1,550	150
1,650 miles and over 1,600	155
1,700 miles and over 1,650	160
1,750 miles and over 1,700	165
1,800 miles and over 1,750	170
1,850 miles and over 1,800	175
1,900 miles and over 1,850	180
1,950 miles and over 1,900	185
2,000 miles and over 1,950	190
2,050 miles and over 2,000	194
2,100 miles and over 2,050	198
2,150 miles and over 2,100	202
2,200 miles and over 2,150	206
2,250 miles and over 2,200	210
2,300 miles and over 2,250	214

2,350 miles and over 2,300	218
2,400 miles and over 2,350	222
2,450 miles and over 2,400	226
2,500 miles and over 2,450	230
2,550 miles and over 2,500	234
2,600 miles and over 2,550	238
2,650 miles and over 2,600	242
2,700 miles and over 2,650	246
2,800 miles and over 2,700	252
2,900 miles and over 2,800	258
3,000 miles and over 2,900	264
Over 3,000 miles	270

The differences between the present and the new rates are shown below for a number of representative points:

Old and New Freight Rates (on Sacked Wool) to Boston From Points Shown

From	To Boston—All Rail	Present Rate	New Rate	Change in Rate
Alliance, Nebraska	\$1.98½	\$1.85	—13½¢	
Billings, Montana	2.31½	2.26	—5½¢	
Cheyenne, Wyoming	2.12	1.94	—18¢	
Ogden, Utah	2.72	2.32	—40¢	
Winemucca, Nevada	3.03	2.58	—45¢	
Reno, Nevada	2.76	2.70	—6¢	
Las Vegas, Nev.	3.37½	2.70	—67½¢	
Pocatello, Idaho	2.81	2.38	—33¢	
Mountain Home, Ida.	2.68½	2.52	—16½¢	
Pendleton, Oregon	2.13	2.70	+57¢	
Arlington, Oregon	2.01	2.70	+69¢	
The Dalles, Oregon	1.85	2.70	+85¢	
Trinidad, Colorado	2.14	2.02	—12¢	
Alva, Oklahoma	2.18½	1.75	—43½¢	
El Paso, Texas	2.74½	2.42	—32½¢	
Amarillo, Texas	2.06	1.94	—12¢	
Albuquerque, N. M.	2.30	2.22	—8¢	
Gallup, New Mexico	2.48	2.34	—14¢	
Flagstaff, Arizona	2.72	2.52	—20¢	
Phoenix, Arizona	3.00	2.64	—36¢	
Kingman, Arizona	2.93	2.58	—35¢	
Bakersfield, Calif.	2.57	2.70	+13¢	
Soda Springs, Idaho	2.72	2.32	—40¢	
Kemmerer, Wyoming	2.60½	2.26	—34½¢	
Casper, Wyoming	2.33	2.06	—27¢	
Green River, Wyo.	2.51	2.18	—33¢	
Laramie, Wyoming	2.21	1.98	—23¢	
Dillon, Montana	2.61½	2.46	—14½¢	
Milford, Utah	3.16½	2.52	—64½¢	
Jericho, Utah	3.07½	2.42	—65½¢	
Marysville, Utah	3.16	2.64	+52¢	
Spokane, Wash.	2.35	2.58	+23¢	
Garrison, Mont.	2.64½	2.40	—24½¢	

The refusal of authority to charge lower rates from coast points than from inland points results in an increase of the rail rate from the coast and from some of the more westernly points. The Western growers shipping from the points so affected, however, are benefited by the reduction in the charges for rail shipment to the coast where connections are made with the steamship routes. The differences between the present and new rates on westbound traffic and the combined rail and water rates from Western points to Boston are shown in the following table. The total steamship charges from the Western coast to Boston amount to \$1.25 per cwt. on

sacked wool. This figure, combined with the new rail rate westbound gives the combined rate shown in the right-hand column of the table:

Old and New Westbound Rates New Combined Rail and Water Rates to Boston From Points Shown

From	To	Present Rate	New Rate	Rate to Boston
Spokane, Washington	Seattle, Washington	\$.83½	\$.77	\$2.02
Yakima, Washington	Portland, Oregon	.74½	.70	1.95
Missoula, Montana	Portland, Oregon	1.35	1.24	2.49
Arlington, Oregon	Portland, Oregon	.49½	.45	1.70
Boise, Idaho	Portland, Oregon	1.08½	1.00	2.25
Mountain Home, Idaho	Portland, Oregon	1.17	1.08	2.33
Pocatello, Idaho	Portland, Oregon	1.42	1.25	2.50
Soda Springs, Idaho	Portland, Oregon	1.52	1.39	2.64
Winnemucca, Nevada	San Francisco, California	.93	.84	2.09
Salt Lake City, Utah	San Francisco, California	1.35	1.19	2.44
Phoenix, Arizona	San Francisco, California	1.60	1.47	2.74
Flagstaff, Arizona	San Francisco, California	1.73½	1.56	2.81
Albuquerque, New Mexico	San Francisco, California	2.04½	1.67	2.94
Williams, Arizona	San Diego, California	1.43½	1.31	2.56
Kingman, Arizona	San Diego, California	1.24	1.11	2.36
Pendleton, Oregon	Portland, Oregon	1.01½	.56	1.81
Red Bluff, California	San Francisco, California	.90	.49½	1.74½

The decision provides rates on baled wools of a density of 19 lbs. or more per cubic foot at 85 per cent of the sacked wool rates. The minimum loading weight is continued at 24,000 lbs. for 36-foot cars, with correspondingly larger weights for cars of other sizes.

On the average, the saving to wool growers through this decision will be slightly over 2¢ per fleece per year. One-half of this saving, if paid to the National Association by all the growers would multiply its income many times and enable it to extend its activities into a number of lines in which direct and indirect benefit could be obtained for wool growers.

The Commission's decision covers sixty-eight printed pages. In brief, its more important features are as follows:

1. Refusal of authority to charge lower rates for longer than for shorter hauls.

2. Rejection of the rates proposed by the railways.

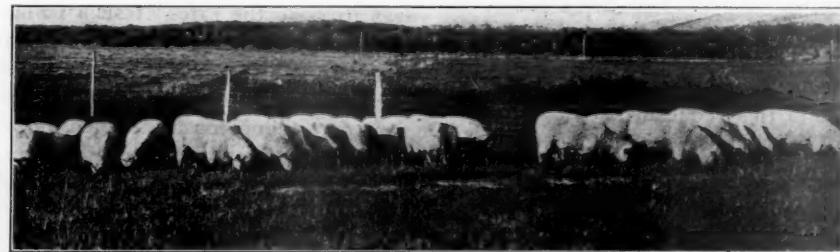
3. Order for lowering rates on eastbound wool traffic.

4. Ordering reduction of rates on wools shipped westward for use at coast points or for reshipment by water to eastern points.

5. Refusal of request of Boston Wool Trade Association for publication of point through rates via railroad and steamship.

6. Requirement of additional provisions for stopping cars in transit in Western territory to complete loading, whether east or westbound.

The final decision of the Commission is practically the same as the recommendations of Examiner Howard C. Faul, who conducted the hearings and analyzed the evidence for the preparation of recommendations to be considered by members of the Commission.



Some of the Finch Range Hampshires for the Sale

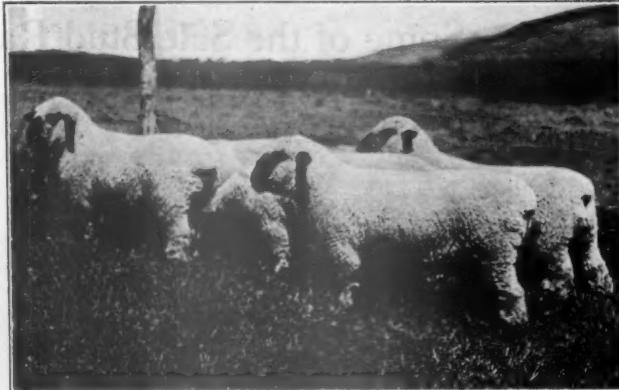
August, 1924

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

25



Ram Lambs From Thousand Springs Farm



Finch Yearling Stud Rams

The Ram Sale Entries

The entries for the 1924 Ram Sale, August 25-26-27, include 1380 Ram-bouillets, 1,000 Hampshires and 200 head of other breeds.

The entries of each of the breeders consigning to the sale are shown below.

RAMBOUILLETS

	Single Pens of Range	Studs	5 Studs	Rams	Ewes
	Rams	Rams			
Ballard, J. E. ——1	—	—	—	10	
Bosen, Hyrum ——2	—	—	15		
Candland, W. D. ——5	1	—	75		
Clark & Co. ——3	—	—	25		
Clark, P. A. ——1	—	—	—		
Coiner Bros. ——2	1	—	25		
Corbett, J. E. ——	—	—	50		
Cunningham Sheep Co. ——	—	—	100		
Day Farms Co. ——3	1	25	15		
Gillett Sheep Co. ——3	1	25	5		
Hansen, E. ——	—	—	15		
Hansen, W. S. ——2	1	65	4		
Hobbs, E. R. ——3	—	—	25		
King Bros. Co. ——5	1	—	50		
Madsen, J. K. ——5	—	—	45	6	
Magelby, J. E. ——	1	35	—		
Marsden, L. N. ——3	—	—	20		
Michelson, C. D. ——3	—	—	38		
Millar, Wm. ——5	1	—	—		
Moran, J. ——	1	—	50		
Neilson, F. J. ——4	1	—	25		
Neilson, L. B. ——	1	—	25		
North Canyon Sheep Co. ——2	1	20	5		
Olsen, Chas. ——2	1	—	25		
Orth Bros. ——5	1	—	25		
Pendleton, W. W. ——	1	—	16		
Pendleton, W. W. ——5	1	—	5		
Quealy Sheep Co. ——4	1	50	23		
Seeley, J. H. & Sons ——5	1	125	45		
Truscott, Chas. ——3	—	—	—		
U. S. Sheep Ex. Station ——	1	25	—		
Univ. of Idaho ——3	1	25	—		
Univ. of Illinois ——2	—	—	—		

HAMPSHIRE

Ballard, J. E. ——4	1	10	8
Blastock, Robt. S. 10	1	100	20
Craner, J. J. ——	—	50	
Felzer Bros. ——	—	15	
Finch, H. L. ——10	1	35	
Howland, Chas. ——2	1	75	
Hubbard & sons, J. G. S. ——	—	22	
Knollin-Hansen Co. ——	—	25	
Laidlaw & Brockie ——	—	75	
McClure, S. W. Dr. ——3	3	75	
Nebeker, oJhn ——	—	90	
Selway & Gardiner 10	1	200	
Thomson, S. ——	—	12	
Thousand Springs Farm ——5	1	10	
University of Idaho 2	—	—	
Univ. of Nevada ——	1	—	
Wood Live Stock Co. ——3	3	135	

CORRIE DALES

U. S. Sheep Ex. Station ——2	—	—
U. S. Sheep Ex. Station ——1	—	—

COLUMBIAS

U. S. Sheep Ex. Station ——1	—	—
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COTSWOLDS

Patrick, J. H. ——5	1	5
Univ. of Idaho ——	—	5

LINCOLNS

Patrick, J. H. ——5	1	5
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PANAMAS

Laidlaw & Brockie ——	—	100
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ROMNEYS

Patrick, J. H. ——5	—	10
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SUFFOLK

Blastock, Robt ——5	1	10
Univ. of Idaho ——3	—	10

CROSSBREDS

Laidlaw & Brockie ——	—	25
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THE SALE PROGRAM

Rambouillet stud and range rams—Monday, 1 p. m.; Tuesday, 9:30 a. m. Wednesday.

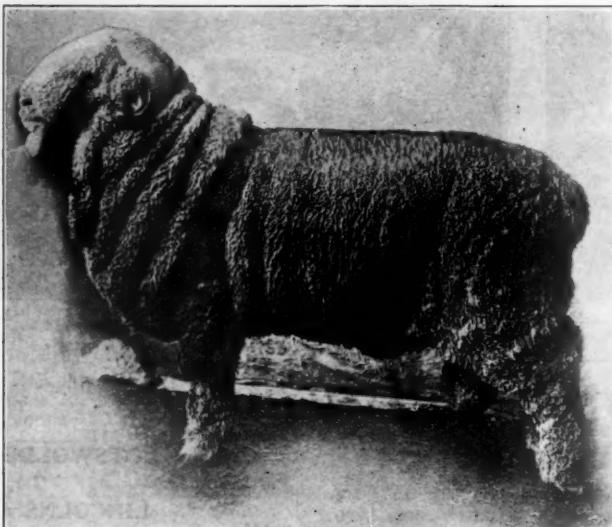
Hampshire stud and range rams—Tuesday, 1 p. m.; Wednesday, 9:30 a. m.

Other breeds and all ewes, Wednesday, 11 a. m.



Yearling and Two-Year-Old Sons of Old 467, consigned by John K. Madsen.

Some of the Sale Stud Rams



One of the Candland Stud Rams



Mt. Haggin, (Selway and Gardiner) Hampshires.



King Range Rams



Madsen Range Rams

FALL PRICES FOR FEEDER LAMBS

Feeders

As was the case last year cornbelt feeders have been avid purchasers of second cuts of western lambs right along, but in 1923 they went to the big ones as it was then a case of convert cheap corn into relatively high-priced meat, whereas now lambs are going on grass, consequently feeders demand lightweights for the purpose of making cheap and big gains. They can pay \$12.00 to \$12.25, and even more for light western lambs that will put on gains at 8 cents per pound, incidentally fertilizing pastures and getting the land in condition to raise big corn crops. There never was such a wealth of green feed and roughage in the cornbelt and the lamb route is a safe way to market it.

To convert this roughage, western lambs will be wanted in large numbers all through August and September, assuring the market of stout and continuous support. What will happen later depends on the growing corn crop which was several laps behind its schedule at the middle of July, but has since been coming fast. Last year corn did not grow during August and running into a killing frost early in September was irretrievably damaged. With a growing August and a frostless September this year, there is no reason why feeders should not increase their purchase of thin lambs. So far they have been greedy buyers although persistently penalizing heavy weights.

J. E. Poole.

Three State Conventions

THE TEXAS WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION.

The high water mark of effective organization was reached on June 24-25-26 when the Ninth Annual convention of the Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers' association was held at San Angelo.

The annual conventions of the Texas association and the quarterly meetings of its executive board are prominent events in the West Texas country where sheep and cattle raising interests overshadow all other enterprises. The hosts of the convention offer elaborate entertainment and San Angelo's performance in this respect was unique. The executive committee was tendered a banquet on the evening before the opening of the convention.

Following the afternoon sessions, water pageants and other events were provided in profusion and with enthusiasm. The sheep men were the honored guests of the city for the week, and a membership badge was the only requirement for admission to any of the entertainments or festivities. With such popularity of the organization and its convention, there was strong competition from various cities for the honor of being host, and the persuasion of the Brady representatives took the convention to that city for next year.

No sheep show or sale was held in conjunction with the convention this year. W. S. Hansen, of Utah, had 110 yearling ewes and rams on exhibition, which were publicly shorn during the convention, the ewes yielding an average of 15 pounds and the rams 20 pounds. It was arranged that in 1925 there would be a show and sale at Brady in connection with the convention, which is to be held some time in the month of July.

President E. K. Fawcett presented a masterly discussion of the problems of the Texas sheep men in his annual

address. He warned growers against "selling wool in the woods," urging continued support of concentrating and selling in quantities at warehouses in the home territory. Team-work in selling wools was emphasized as an essential in order to procure actual value for the producer. President Fawcett also spoke strongly in favor of an adequate duty on imported wools and commanding Congressman Hudspeth and others for their action in support of the wool tariff. He counselled against expansion and inflation and urged growers to get

order to permit positive identification in case of theft. Instances were cited in which stolen sheep were located but positive and legal identification could not be established because of the lack of permanent distinguishing marks.

Secretary Robinson presented the names of 170 new members admitted during the past twelve months. The Association, which had incurred a financial deficit, was placed upon a sound basis by the collection of \$6,000 in dues and assessments and the raising of an additional \$3,650 by the new executive committee.

The desirability of establishing a woolen mill in west Texas was strongly urged upon the convention by Judge George M. Thurmond and Porter A. Whaley, Secretary of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce. A special woolen mill committee was appointed to investigate the question and report to the executive committee.

Health conditions were reported by Mr. J. E. Boog-Scott, chairman of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Texas. Mr. Boog-Scott stated that in 1921, 47 counties and 216 premises were infected with scabies. At the present time, only 18 counties and 75 premises are affected, and these are rapidly being cleaned up.

Eighteen resolutions were adopted, including an endorsement of a protective tariff and truth-in-fabric legislation. It was also voted "that the marketing of wool can best be accomplished by the growers' co-operating together," and "that the proper care in the shearing and packing of wool will result in better prices." The officers were instructed to arrange for affiliation of the Association with the National Wool Growers Association.

After four ballots had been taken, Mr. T. Albert Kincaid, of Ozona, was chosen as president for the ensuing year. Mr. W. O. Schultz, Paint Rock, is first vice president and Mr. Robert Real, Kerrville, second vice president. The executive committee is as follows:



T. Albert Kincaid
President of the Sheep and Goat Raisers
Association of Texas

themselves into a strong position which would give them greater independence in their marketing.

The Texas organization is in large part conducted for the protection of its members against stealing. With many of the flocks running loose under fences, stealing is easier than in other states. Mr. John F. Robinson, ex-sheriff of Val Verde county, the secretary of the organization, said the time of himself and three assistants is devoted to inspection work. The secretary urged upon members the importance of fire-branding of sheep in

Roy E. Aldwell, Sonora; Oscar Apelt, Sonora; W. C. Bryson, Sonora; F. C. Bates, Jr., Sheffield; Ed. Downie, Sanderson; S. S. Bundy, Roosevelt; Jim Moore, Cleo; C. A. Broome, San Angelo; Abe Mayer, San Angelo; V. A. Brown, Rocksprings; Fred T. Earwood, Sonora; Bob Davis, Rio Frio; T. L. Drisdale, Juno; Frank Greenwood, Sr., Del Rio; H. E. Quinn, Comstock; Hal A. Hamilton, Del Rio; E. E. Stricklen, Juno; B. E. Wilson, Juno; W. M. Noelke, Mertzon; Duwain E. Hughes, Mertzon; F. O. Landrum, Laguna; R. H. Martin, Eagle Pass; Sam M. Oglesby, Mertzon; J. A. Whitten, Eldorado; Frank Montague, Bandera; C. B. Wardlaw, Rocksprings; A. C. Hoover, Ozona; Early Baggett, Ozona; James Brooks, Brady; Walter Russell, Menard.

THE ARIZONA CONVENTION.

"A great Arizona industry at last awake!" This was the impression made upon Arizona by the thirty-eighth annual convention of the Wool Growers' association, as reported by The Coconino Sun.

President Johns and Secretary Embach, who took charge of the association affairs last year, are advancing the good work done by their predecessors and conducting association affairs in a way that brings the wool industry of their state fully abreast with the organization and cooperative spirit that today pervades the American business structure.

The convention was held at Flagstaff, which is the summer headquarters of the association and also the summer home of most of the members, whose sheep are in the northern part of the state at this time of year.

President Johns, in his annual address, reviewed the past year's events of the sheep business and the association's undertakings in a concise manner, but more largely stressing and discussing the lines of effort that should engage the organization in the future. The marketing question is very much alive in Arizona, and was em-

phatically put before the convention by President Johns.

In discussing the tax situation the president said:

"I have no hesitation in stating that the sheep industry is today taxed at its full value and higher than any other class of property in the state. A determined effort should be made with the assessors and the tax commission so that this injustice will not be perpetuated." Local assessors have raised sheep valuations from \$5.00 to \$6.00 per head. This action will be reviewed by the tax commission to whom the association will make its representations.

The range conflicts in Arizona were handled in a straightforward manner by the president. He referred to the case that was tried in the local courts last year: "I hope that it is not contempt of the court and jury to state that the decision was most unjust. I recommend that this question be referred to the legislative committee. As members of this association we must all take a consistent interest in the election of proper county officials and particularly in the election of county attorneys and members of the legislature."

The secretary's report showed a cash balance of over \$600. Collections for the year amounted to \$9,000, a part of which was used to pay old obligations. In reviewing the year's work of the secretary's office, Major Embach also informed the association that the present membership represents seventy-nine owners having 416,000 sheep, against which an assessment of 3 cents per head was levied last year. Owners of 101,000 sheep are still outside of the association.

On Tuesday afternoon, the convention was addressed by President Hagen Barth of the National association. Mr. Hagen Barth is no stranger to the Arizona convention, and at each appearance is given a larger audience and a more enthusiastic reception. After discussing matters of organization and national legislation, Mr. Hagen Barth especially stressed the need

and opportunity for improvement in the method of selling Arizona wools. In this he was indorsed and supported by President Johns, who earlier in the convention had said:

"The time to take action, if any, is not when our wool is shorn and on the flat ready for shipment, and no provision has been made for financing and holding it, but provisions must be made and understood long before. This whole matter is before you.

"The fact remains that our present method of handling our wool is crude and unsatisfactory. We are at the mercy of dealers, brokers and commission men who are organized and come with the object of getting our wool below its real value. No effort has been made by the Boston combine that handles and make a specialty of Arizona wools, to help our industry in any way or to see that any knowledge is given us in our business. These parties, strange as it may seem, have no hesitancy in killing the "goose that lays the golden eggs," and it is absolutely up to us to help ourselves.

"This cannot be done in a hurry or without considerable thought and discussion, and I most sincerely ask that you give this vital question of marketing all the attention you can give to it."

"Notwithstanding the strong and healthy tone of the world's wool market, as well as the tremendous consumption of wools in the United States, the manufacturers have made a most persistent drive toward forcing the domestic prices of wool to a lower basis than is warranted by the cost of production and by world trade conditions," said Mr. Hagen Barth. "This situation cannot continue indefinitely. The time is rapidly approaching when an orderly increase in buying must take place. The grower must market his product more intelligently and efficiently. This year's record of wool selling, to put it most mildly, is a serious discredit to the ranks of the wool growers. The disorderly manner in which the 1924 clip was forced out of the growers' hands and at prices way below actual values is

something that we must be ashamed of. It is imperative for our own individual interests and for the reputation and future of our business that we show our ability to organize and cooperate in a way that will get our clips to the mills at the lowest necessary legitimate cost. To do this we must take some new steps. With the facilities offered for warehousing, grading and sampling at Los Angeles, and for cheap transportation from there to Boston, Arizona has an opportunity which it can ignore only at its peril."

It was voted that the association should take up the work of wool marketing and perfect arrangements in advance of the next shearing. The committee to have charge of this work is as follows: A. A. Johns, chairman ex-officio; E. H. Duffield, vice chairman; Colin Campbell, W. W. Perkins, John Hennessy, T. J. Hudspeth, Granville Fain, Louis Cleron and Fred Purcell.

The association's officers and committees for the coming year are as follows:

A. A. Johns, Prescott, president.
C. E. Burton, Ashfork, first vice president.
E. H. Duffield, Williams, second vice president.
H. B. Embach, Flagstaff, secretary-treasurer.

The state advisory board re-elected, is: John Hennessy, Flagstaff; Mrs. C. E. Howard, Phoenix; Colin Campbell, Ashfork; James Scott, Pinedale; E. A. Sawyer, Winslow.

The executive committee: Colin Campbell, Ashfork; Lou Charlebois, John Hennessy, D. W. Campbell, Flagstaff; E. A. Sawyer, Winslow.

Legislative committee: A. A. Johns, H. B. Embach, C. E. Burton, James Scott, T. J. Hudspeth, E. A. Sawyer, John Hennessy, D. M. Francis and William Morgan.

Resolutions adopted included endorsement of the present wool duties, approval of Arizona officials in handling foot and mouth disease quarantine, and approval of the biological survey work. It was suggested that

more extensive work be done upon the summer ranges in advance of the grazing season. The reduction of livestock freight rates was favored and the plan and work of appraising grazing on the national forest indorsed. It was also resolved that all profit to the forest service from the administration of the grazing should be used for road and school purposes, and for grazing improvements on the forests themselves.

THE WYOMING CONVENTION

The Wyoming twenty-first annual convention gave proof that the new interest and determination towards organization work exhibited by the Texas and Arizona sheepmen is also very pronounced in Wyoming.

The long continued work of President J. M. Wilson and Secretary Byron Wilson has borne fruit and larger membership, better support and teamwork for business service to wool growers is assured.

With two hundred sheep raisers on hand, accompanied by representatives of associated lines of business, and present and prospective officeholders, attendance records were smashed.

Dr. Wilson was in the chair with his unabated vigor and wise direction of affairs. The Wyoming convention is a business event. The secretary had scheduled only eight set addresses for the six sessions. The remainder of the time was given to discussion and preparation and consideration of committee reports, which included plans for cooperative action in wool marketing. Following the presidential address, the speakers were: Charles J. Bayer of the United States Biological Survey; Dean J. A. Hill, University of Wyoming; L. H. Douglas, United States forest service; R. T. Keefe, Institute of American Meat Packers; Matt Staff, National Wool Warehouse & Storage Company; E. N. Wentworth, Armour & Company; R. C. Pollock, National Livestock & Meat Board, and President F. J. Hagenbarth, from the national association.

On the first evening of the conven-

tion, a smoker was given at the Elks' hall, and a dinner and dance on Wednesday evening. Buffalo won the honor of entertaining the association during its 1925 convention.

President Hagenbarth, after referring to the questions at issue in connection with grazing fees and referring to present aspects of the tariff situation, launched out upon a notable talk in support of organization. Mr. Hagenbarth claimed that the national association needs the help and support which can come only through the cooperation of larger and stronger state organizations. There is no end to the number of matters that state and local organizations can take up and work upon with great benefit to all wool growers and to other citizens as well. In many instances, the local problems are the same as exist in other states. Through the national, the state organizations can plan uniform lines of action and also make up and give effect to the program of action which necessarily must be handled by a central body in relation to larger questions of interstate character and in respect to national legislation.

Following the conclusion of Mr. Hagenbarth's address, the association unanimously voted an assessment of 3 cents per head to put the state association treasury in a condition for larger undertakings in the coming year. Approval was also given to the plan adopted in several other states whereby the states contribute to the national association's treasury to the extent of 1 cent per head of sheep or lambs marketed by individuals. Where the individual wool grower ships his sheep to a stock yards market, his collection is handled by his commission salesman. In other cases, it is remitted direct to the national office at the close of marketing.

The Wyoming association has earned and held a place of leadership in the selection and framing of its resolutions. These constitute the basis of the working program of the organization. The resolutions and statements adopted at Casper as em-

bodily the platform of Wyoming wool growers were as follows:

Tariff

If the growing of sheep and wool is to be maintained on a profitable basis in the United States it is very necessary for the stability of the industry that no changes be made in the present tariff rates. And we further recommend that the tariff be taken out of politics.

Land Rentals

Whereas, The reductions of rentals on state lands have been of great benefit to the livestock industry,

Therefore, we respectfully request that the State Land Board make these reductions permanent.

Grants

Whereas, By an act of congress authority was granted to the secretary of interior upon proper application to establish in the range states trails of sufficient width and length to enable stock raisers to move livestock from one range to another, to forest reserves or to shipping points, and

Whereas, All such trails necessary have not been established to date and as immediate establishment of such trails is very necessary and important,

Therefore be it resolved, That we request all county associations, or individuals to immediately cooperate with the Wyoming Wool Growers' Association to the end that proper application may be made and permanent establishment of these trails be definitely determined.

Courts

Whereas, There is a well defined tendency to usurp the power of the United States Supreme court and the State Supreme court as to their power to define the constitution of the nation and state, and

Whereas, We believe our Supreme court to be the balance wheel and security of our nation and state,

Therefore be it resolved, That we are opposed to any move that would in any way destroy or retard the present functions of our courts.

Income Tax

Resolved, That we respectfully petition our honorable senators and representatives in congress to take such steps as will bring about legislation which will amend the income tax act so that taxes may be computed on a more simple method so that when a tax is computed it shall become final, and that credit shall be allowed for losses over a spread of years, or that average profits of five years be included in the taxable year.

Wool Market

Whereas, The present means of marketing wool through individual sales at points of production are faulty in principle and unsatisfactory in practice, and

Whereas, The merchandising of wool is a highly specialized business, and

Whereas, Best results are obtained from a consistent policy of consignment for orderly marketing, and

Whereas, The National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company is a consistent factor in the wool trade, acting in the interest of the wool growers' therefore

Be it resolved, That we heartily indorse the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company and recommend that wools now unsold should be consigned to that company.

Shoddy

Resolved, That we condemn as dishonest the general practice of selling re-worked

wool (commonly called "shoddy") under the trade name "All Wool." We reaffirm our indorsement of the French-Capper truth-in-fabric bill, and we urge all associations interested in agriculture and livestock in the neighboring states to work to secure the passage of state laws similar to the Wyoming "pure wool act."

Be it further resolved, That we urge our representatives in congress to redouble their efforts to secure the early passage of the French-Capper bill.

Scabies

It is hereby resolved, That we commend the untiring work of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry for its cooperation with the State Board of Sheep Commissioners and urge its continued support.

Predatory Animals

Whereas, Predatory wild animals and diseases cause great losses in livestock each year, and

Whereas, There are not sufficient funds appropriated by our state and federal governments to combat these menaces successfully,

Therefore be it resolved, That we commend the faithful and diligent work of the Biological Survey and respectfully urge our delegation in congress to secure a more liberal appropriation to enable the Biological Survey to increase its working force both for the extermination of predatory animals and rodent control.

Be it further resolved, That we petition that the proceeds from the sale of furs taken by the hunters employed by the federal government shall be turned over to the predatory animal fund for the expenses of the Biological Survey.

Whereas, The agricultural and livestock interests of Wyoming are suffering heavy losses because of predatory animals and rodents, and

Therefore be it resolved, That we request the legislature that the sum of \$100,000 be appropriated to be used in conjunction with federal funds for the destruction of predatory animals and rodents in Wyoming.

Grazing Fees

Whereas, We are opposed to the principle of commercially exploiting the natural resources of our national forest reserves and the further increase of the grazing fees on the national forests.

Therefore be it resolved, That we indorse the Phipps bill, as amended, S. 2424, and urge our delegation in congress to work for its passage.

Land Assessment

Resolved, That the valuations for taxation purposes placed upon our grazing lands are not only above a fair market value, but disproportionately high as compared to other classes of property. We recommend that the classification of lands be so clearly defined by the State Board of Equalization that lands actually used for grazing lands cannot be placed in a higher classification by local assessors. We recommend further that in making valuations on the different classes of land the earning power of said lands be taken into consideration instead of the speculative value.

Meat

Whereas, The National Livestock and Meat Board is rendering a splendid service to American livestock producers through their campaign to educate the people to the true value of meat in the diet,

Therefore be it resolved, That we indorse this splendid work and urge that the Packers and Livestock Exchanges continue to give this service their hearty cooperation.

HAY FOR LAMBS AT FEEDING STATIONS.

It seems to have become the general custom to feed hay to lambs at some railroad feed stations. Some are feeding hay clear through and very good results. I saw one bunch of lambs unloaded at Valley into sheds with the racks filled with wild hay. They lined up along the racks as though they had been accustomed to it, and took on a fine fill.

My experience at the first two places made me take the pastures after reaching the river, and while I was not satisfied with results it was not the hay that was to blame. I saw a train of stuff loading all but one lot having fed hay, and that lot looked the worst of the bunch.

This hay feeding has one thing to commend it, you get away from the death loss due to water founder, poison or whatever causes it, and the lambs have something solid to work on. Even if it is not a great deal, it beats water and slough grass.

There is one matter which needs attention, however, and I am in no way criticising the honesty of the stock-yard owners and operators, but hay seems to be bought by the bale and paid for by the ton. It is very poor business, the shipper does not know what he is getting, and the feeding of hay has become so prevalent that proper scales should be available and a check by weight of the hay fed should be available for every shipper.

East of the Rockies the country is greener than I ever saw it. Pastures are beautiful and there is no reason for pessimism regarding the corn crop. Nebraska and Iowa have the prospects of good corn, late, yes; but coming along now in beautiful shape. Illinois has poor prospects as far as could be judged, but again the pastures leave nothing to be desired.

There is going to be worlds of feed for all the feeder lambs and old ewes the West wants to get rid of.

Hugh Sproat.

The Course of the Sheep and Lamb Market in July

CHICAGO

Somewhat violent fluctuations marked July lamb trade, but the market had a healthy undertone, and while a net loss was shown for the month recovery from breaks was prompt.

Supply was about the same as during the corresponding period last year, but prices ruled higher. In the case of mature sheep it was an up grade, healthy trade all through the month. Feeder demand was healthy, second cuts of western lambs selling to better advantage than tops. Not enough yearlings or wethers were available most of the time to make a reliable set of quotations.

The First Week

Following the bad break late in June the market came back substantially during the week of July 5th, western lambs reaching \$15.25; yearlings, \$12.25, and ewes, \$6. A light run was responsible for the advance of \$1.00@1.75 per hundred weight in lambs, cull natives gaining 75c@\$1.25, and feeder grades 25@50c. Yearlings sheep advanced as much as lambs. Fat sheep gained 25@50c. Several bands of Washington lambs made \$15.25, against \$13.40 on the low spot of the previous week, bulk of the desirable western lambs making \$15.10@15.25 to killers. Feeders protested against the weight of western lambs costing \$12. Best native lambs made \$14.25, packers buying most of their sorted natives around \$14; cull natives selling mainly at \$8.75@9.50. Some 94-pound yearlings reached \$12.25, the bulk of a small contribution going at \$12. Several loads of Texas wethers made \$8 and fat ewes reached \$6, with heavy kinds at \$4 and some 180-pound stuff at \$3.50. For feeding lambs \$12 was a popular price, yearling ewes going to the country at \$10.50 and odd lots of twos to full mouths at \$6@8.50.

The Second Week

The week of July 12 brought a sub-

stantial increase in supply, ten markets handling 216,000 against 148,000 the previous week which had the customary bearish effect, enabling killers not only to smash prices, but sort excessively. Fat range lambs, which had been radically out of line with natives, lost \$1 per hundredweight; natives, 25 @50c, while yearlings were set back 75c, fat ewes gaining 25@50c. Feeding lambs resisted bear attacks, holding about steady. Early in the week \$14.65 was paid for the best range lambs, \$13.75@14.25 taking the bulk during the week. Fat native lambs cleared mainly at \$13.25@13.75, with culls at \$8.50@9.50.

The country went to feeding lambs greedily at \$11.50@12.00, although heavy second cuts fell to packers at \$11.25@12.00, feeders balking at weight. Demand for breeding ewes could not be satisfied, native stock being impressed at \$5.00@5.50; western ewes going to the country at a range of \$6.00@10.50, the outside figure for yearlings. Feeders took out trimmed native lambs at \$9.00@10.00.

The Third Week

Supply was lighter during the week of July 19, when ten markets had but 217,000, but the dressed market slumped when required to digest the heavy slaughter of the previous week. Fat lambs and yearlings advanced 50c; feeders 25c. Best rangers sold at \$14.50; the bulk at \$14.00@14.50 as condition was poor, accounting for a few sales of choice natives at \$14.75@15.00. Feeding lambs reached \$12.25, some weighty stuff going to the country at \$11.25, packers paying more for heavy second cuts of western lambs than feeders considered them worth. Another short supply of breeding ewes sold anywhere from \$6.50 to \$9.50, according to age.

The Fourth Week

The week of July 26, produced a liberal run of 208,000 at ten markets, which has been the case right along following a substantial gain. Dressed

trade acted mean and sharp breaks ensued, although the tide turned at the end of the week when a 25c advance occurred on lambs, but net losses for the week were \$1.00@1.25 per hundredweight, uncovering the lowest prices of the year. Good western lambs dropped to \$13.50, but taking the week as a whole, the bulk of desirable fat western lambs sold at \$13.00@14.00, with a \$14.25 top. At the low spot \$12.75@13.50 took the bulk. Yearlings stopped at \$11.50, the bulk selling between that figure and \$10.50. Fat sheep continued their upward course, advancing 25c, fat ewes selling mainly at \$5.00@6.50. It was a \$12.25 market for 62 to 65-pound feeding lambs, packers picking up heavy second cuts at \$12.50. Yearling native breeding ewes were appraised at \$9.00@9.50, westerns selling up to \$10.50.

The four-day short week at the end of the month developed a healthy situation, lambs advancing 25@50c and sheep even more. This was done on a slightly lighter supply. Feeding lambs went to \$12.50 and top westerns to \$14.00, Washington lambs weighing 74 pounds making the latter figure. Packers bought native lambs mainly at \$13.00@13.25 under light sorts, shippers paying \$13.60. Many range lambs sold at \$13.50@13.75, yearling wethers realized \$10.00@11.00, and aged Idaho wethers \$8.75, mixed yearlings and two-year-olds reaching \$10.00. Choice Idaho ewes reached \$7.75.

J. E. Poole.

KANSAS CITY

From the low closing level of June, lamb prices moved up about \$1.50 in the first two weeks of July, broke below the June close in the third week and in the last few days of the month rallied sufficiently to be about half way between the high and low points of the month. The market was too

choppy to give best results, and most of the time commission men were not sure enough of prices holding to any levels to advise shippers. Both fat cattle and hogs were advanced considerably because of their relation to the high prices of corn, but as the lamb supply for the next few months is rather independent of the feed situation the condition of the corn crop had little effect in the general trade.

The actual net decline in July lamb prices was less than the change in top prices indicate as much of the difference was made up in the percentages of sort outs. On the close choice fat western lambs were quoted at \$13.25 to \$13.75; fair to good kinds \$12 to \$13.15, and common and culs from \$9 up. At the high point of the month best lambs brought \$14.50, and at the low point \$13. During the month prices for dressed lamb and mutton showed wider fluctuation than lambs and sheep live weight, but the close of the month found demand improved. The wool and pelt market during the month showed more activity and the advance in prices of both pork and beef helped to broaden the outlet for dressed lamb.

There is at the present time a rather uncertain situation. It has developed within the past thirty days, owing to the continued dry weather in the intermountain country. This bears direct relation to Central markets in that killers are inclined to hold down their operations until they figure out what per cent of lambs will come in killing condition, and what per cent will be feeding lambs, also how large will be the total movement.

Practically no native lambs are coming now. Most of the July supply came from Idaho, Colorado and Texas, with a few from New Mexico. Texas is through for this year, except as she will make deliveries of feeding lambs on contracts. Utah and Colorado will ship freely after the middle of the month and those states will have no competition from native or Southwest lambs.

Fat sheep have been in moderate supply for some time and they are

selling at nearly as good prices as any time in June or July. Choice wethers are bringing \$7.75@8.50; ewes, \$4.50 @6.75, and yearlings, \$9.50@11.25. At no time this year will there be very liberal runs of fat sheep, and thus far few have gone into feed lots.

Only a small volume of business was reported in feeder lambs, owing to the fact that few were offered. Those here brought a good price. This week Oregon lambs sold at \$11.50@11.75, and in the preceding week Idaho lambs at \$11.50. In the past few days, owing to an improvement in the condition of the growing corn crop, demand has broadened and buyers have not had enough thin lambs to fill their orders. A good many orders are held for breeding ewes, but practically none is offered. Choice quality classes would bring high prices.

Whether the condition of the corn crop improves or declines will have a direct effect on demand for feeding lambs. At present time indications are that Kansas will have a larger corn crop than last year, and Missouri as much as in 1923. In addition these two states have larger crops of hay and rough feed. Many feeders have delayed buying thin lambs anticipating that prices would go lower and it now begins to look like there will be some rush buying this fall that will make present prices look cheap.

July receipts in Kansas City were 104,897, or 22,800 less than in the same month last year and slightly below the average July run of the past ten years. Receipts in the seven months this year were 818,454 or 102,000 less than the first seven months of 1923, and the smallest in any similar period since 1918.

C. M. P.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH

Sheep receipts at the St. Joseph market for July totaled 74,325, an increase of 17,363 over the same month a year ago. Of this number 28,437 came from Idaho, 3,419 from Oregon, 2,432 from Nevada, 1,102 from California, 804 from Utah, 2,523 from Texas and the balance from Missouri, Iowa,

Kansas and Nebraska. The lamb market held nearly a level course throughout the month, with westerns selling largely around \$13.50. The high top of the month was on the seventeenth, when \$14.25 was paid. The closing top, \$13.60, was paid for a string of Californias, the first of the season to reach this point. This top was 25 cents higher than the close of June. Native lambs closed 50 cents higher than a month ago, with best at \$13.00, though on the sixteenth the top was up to \$14.00. There was a good demand for feeding lambs and the market advanced 75c@\$1.00 during the month. Best sold at \$11.75@11.85 on the close, against \$11.00 a month ago. Aged sheep were scarce during the month and the market closed \$1.25@1.50 higher on ewes and wethers, with yearlings 75c@\$1.00 up. Ewes were selling up to \$6.50 on the close, against \$5.00 a month ago. Wethers were quoted up to \$8.00 and yearlings \$9.75 @10.00. Breeding ewes were in demand, sales ranging from \$5.50@8.50.

H. H. Madden.

OMAHA

The weakness apparent in June lamb prices vanished more or less during July. In face of the fact that supplies were next to the heaviest for any month this year so far, prices held well.

The initial week found general demand broad and values worked to better levels all along the line, while the ensuing six days saw an increase in receipts and most of the initial advance was lost. Another sharp reaction developed in the third week's trade and substantial upturns were again registered. As the month came to a close arrivals continued to grow larger and in turn have a depressing influence on prices with another drastic decline resulting, which amounted to something like \$1.25@1.50. The market in general fluctuated erratically throughout the month, but is showing no great changes from opening levels, prices as a whole being around 50@75c over than June's final quota-

tions on best westerns, while losses in native lamb values are only about 25c.

With the exception of January, receipts were the largest of the year and the heaviest July since 1920, totaling approximately 226,000 head, or 49,000 head larger than June. Movement of Idaho lambs to market swelled the arrivals largely, while occasional spurts of Oregons and a few Californias toward the last also helped to enlarge the total number received. Californias, however, did not claim any material part of the supply, the first ones of the season to come into the local yards not showing up until the final week.

Fluctuations in feeder prices were not as erratic as in killing classes. Inquiry was urgent on most occasions and while offerings were moderate they did not appear to be of burdensome proportions and the market worked steadily upward with closing quotations the highest of the month. Supplies were more or less limited at the start, but gradually increased toward the last with a liberal movement going to local feed lots. One of the outstanding features in the feeder division was the material narrowing of the spread in prices between this class of stuff and lambs carrying killer flesh. The spread amounted to around \$3.00 as the month opened, while the close found feeders only a little over a dollar under the fats, which in turn sets forth the fact that competition on feeding stock was keen at all times. Best heavyweight feeders found outlet at \$10.75@11.25 on the initial days and advanced irregularly to \$11.75@12.25 at which level they were cashing at the close.

The largest outgo of feeding lambs from the local market in July for over four years were moved. They also were over twice as large as in June, total shipments being some 56,218 head against 27,137 head on the latter occasion and 36,811 head for July, 1923. Iowa claimed the bulk of the movement by a big margin, 30,867 head going into that state with 17,891 head moving to Nebraska feed lots and a fair number also to Illinois,

South Dakota, Michigan, Kansas, Missouri and Indiana.

Aged sheep showed considerable improvement as far as prices were concerned during July. Supplies continued confined largely to small lots of ewes with an occasional bunch of range yearlings included. Demand was urgent generally and the close of each week saw values at slightly better levels with the month's final quotations fully \$1.00@1.25 higher than June's finishing spreads. Desirable ewes are quoted at \$6.00@6.50 at the close with breeding stock fullmouthed, up to \$7.00, and feeding ewes at \$4.00@5.00 for the best. Clyde McGreary.

COMMISSION RATES AT FORT WORTH

A report upon the reasonableness of commission rates charged at the Fort Worth and Oklahoma City stock yards has just been rendered by the Packers Stock Yards Administration.

The report recommends that the secretary of agriculture should order a reduction at Fort Worth of \$3.00 per car from the previous maximum rate of \$18 for cattle. Double deck cars of sheep would be reduced from \$20.00 to \$16.00. At Oklahoma City the minimum and maximum rates for cattle selling were \$17.00 and \$22.00 per car. A new rate of \$16.00 is recommended by the examiners, who also consider that the charges on double-deck cars of sheep should be reduced from \$24.00 to \$18.00.

Complaint as to charges at these markets was included with the original petition filed in 1921 with the Packers and Stock Yards Administration by the two national organizations. The arbitration proceeding which was agreed to for the northern markets was not entered into by representatives of the commission men at Fort Worth and Oklahoma City. Consequently the hearings were conducted in a formal way and the report just published was rendered as an official recommendation to the secretary by the Packers and Stock Yards Administration.

JULY LAMB SHIPMENTS FROM THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM

Week ending	Cars Sheep and Lambs loaded during				
	June	July	28	5	12
Railroad and Div.					
Union Pacific Wyoming					
Div.	43	0	3	1	
Western Div.	43	0	3	1	
Oregon Short Line Idaho					
Div. Pocatello to Huntington and branches	255	222	199	332	231
Montana Div. Pocatello to Butte, Mont., and branches	69	42	38	35	13
Utah Div. Green River, Wyo., to Pocatello—Pocatello to Salt Lake	49	100	48	60	56
O. W. R. & N. in Oregon	97	17	23	101	88
In Washington	1	0	0	0	2

The National Wool Grower is now receiving weekly reports of loadings of sheep and lambs from some of the railroads serving the range area. Other carriers have agreed to furnish the same information, and it is expected that in August the National office will know on each Tuesday just how many range lambs are traveling eastward. The same reports also show the numbers of cars ordered, and therefore the prospective loadings for the succeeding week. In case the number of lambs known to be on the road to market indicates a heavy or an over-supply, the information can be telegraphed to state or local associations on Tuesday night. No other office outside of some of the stock yards now receive this information for the whole West. The totals of the weekly reports will be furnished to those desiring it and willing to pay the telegraph bills. This step, however, is but a beginning. Next year, having this year's reports on hand, the 1925 loadings and car orders will be very much more valuable as showing departure from the usual rate of marketing. It is also hoped that by that time more range states will have full-time secretaries and local committees through which the information regarding marketing can be distributed in time to secure a useful degree of regulation of shipments in respect to the time of loading, and thereby a greater stability in prices in the fall lamb markets.

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LETTER FROM A SHEPHERD TO HIS PAL

Dear Ern:

I'm internationally compromised. You'd be surprised! Its Spain and Royalty and me. Ern, I didn't know that I was part Spanish, but it's a fact. I just found it out. I'm a descendent of—wait till I get the papers, I can't remember it all—Don Mathias Coronato Y D'or Avalado Pow. That's a old Spanish title and the way I get mixed up in it ain't all just as clear as mud to me but I'm letting them do the figuring because as far as I'm concerned it's all to the good.

You see, they've doped it out that I'm the last descendant of this Spanish Don. You know, them old families over there keep a purty strict record of everything they do like that and tag their progeny regular like. Well sir, Ern, this Don Mathias comes over to the U. S. about the time Ponce De Leon was hunting the Fountain of Youth in Florida, and he—Mathias—married a ancestor of mine and that's where my pedigree gets its first Spanish insinuation.

Now, Ern, there's considerable haze for a couple of centuries except that my ancestry always got married and died legal deaths. Time passes along like that with them keeping a double entry on their descendants—the Don outfit—both here, and in Spain. Over there they got mixed up in a lot of wars which kept the males thinned down purty well, while over here in the U. S. A. they just about petered out completely. There ain't nothing left except me. My dad was a cow-puncher and my granddad was a antique. It's just marvelous how that kind of blood penetrates all them disguises. Why, it's stronger than Hampshire! Anyway, they got it all doped out that I'm the legal hair to all the money and land and castles that this Don Mathias outfit rounded up.

There's one other hair, though. She's a girl, a real Spanish senorita, with hair a yard long, dark eyes, and a oldfashioned corset. I've seen her

picture. Gosh—when I get her over here and trim up her locks and have that corset removed she's going to be the purtiest girl on the range, I'm telling you! Her name is Arabella—and all the rest, you know. Now, she had bad luck in a way. That's the only cloud on the skyline. She's in jail. Gawd! Them people over there ain't got no manners atall. Did you ever hear tell of putting a purty girl like that in jail in the U. S. A.? Not on your bloody tintype!

But it's different over there. They've locked her up because one of her uncles was a pretender to the throne or something. Of course he's dead now and can't pretend no more, but for that, they've locked her up. There was a big row over that affair, and her dad he sold all their land and all their jewelry except a can full of diamonds, and puts the whole boodle away in a cache. He was a purty wise bird allright. He told Arabella where the loot was put, and then he up and dies. There wasn't no hair left over there—the Spanish strain'd fizzled out all together—and besides, he was getting kind a tired of that breed, so they looked up their American kin and they discovered that I'm the only legal tender appurtainable case they got left to save the old line. Well, just before he dies, Don Mathias writes me a long letter in Spanish on a paper all dolled up with royal crests, and what I want to tell you is that that was some letter. It was full of honor and esteem and flourishes and when he closed you could just about see the old boy bow, sweeping the floor with his hat and holding his sword close to his side. Gawd! Ern, it just about took away my intrepid breath.

Arabella has orders from the Don that she mustn't tell the secret of where that money and them diamonds is to nobody except me personally. I'm the last male, you know. Then she's got to put herself under my protection. You can see where the sheep industry is going to be shy one first class campjack purty soon, can't you? It's up to me to guide her delicate ways and take charge of her destiny.

The jailer where she is, though, has to be bribed. He'd get his nodule trimmed off if he was caught letting her get away. But he ain't so awful high. He listens to reason for about three hundred of Uncle Sam's iron men. Then I got to pay her way over here. That costs about two hundred more. They got a old trusted servant as brought the word to me—he came over in the steerage—what do you know about that for loyalty, eh? Well, I'm going to retain him—he ain't going to do nothing no more except run the vaccum cleaner over my bird hounds the rest of his natural born days. He's broke just now, and I'm going to send him back to Spain second class—but Arabella she's coming over in a stateroom. That's a place on a ship where you can't get sick. It's taking just about all the dough I got right now and I think you'd better send me about three hundred til I get this all fixed up. I guess I'll buy a couple of sheep outfits and I'll make you foreman. But I'm going to keep on working for a while just like nothing was going to perculate. You'd best do that too, and don't you let out one peep. If anybody got to know about this they could just git on a boat and go over there, tell Arabella it's me, and she'd tell him where the boodle is cached. Besides, they might mess up her ancestry, which I'm responsible for it. I wisht you could write some foreign langwidge as I could read, that would help us if any of our mail was lost, but I guess you'd better just write to me by registered insured and sealed mail after this.

Your Friend and Pal,
Richard A. Wormwood.

FIVE YEARS' PRICES

Bulk and top prices of sheep and lambs on August 1, compared with recent years, follow:

	Sheep		Lambs	
	Top	Bulk	Top	Bulk
1924	\$10.00	\$5.50@7.50	\$14.00	\$13.00@13.85
1923	—	8.25	5.75@7.00	13.00
1922	—	8.30	5.00@7.25	12.75
1921	—	5.75	4.00@5.25	10.75
1920	—	10.00	8.00@9.50	15.15
				14.00@15.10

The Wool Sack

THE SELLING OF OREGON WOOL

We believe that the Oregon wool clip was marketed with less success in 1924 than for many years and predictions made earlier in the season that wool dealers would regain their 1923 losses from the 1924 clip seem in line to be realized. There may be many factors that put a more favorable aspect to the wool market than that held out when the buying season was on. We believe the factor of greatest importance, however, is the fact that the wool is now in hands that are financially strong and with people who know how to interpret the various facts making up a wool price much better than the average grower. It became apparent quite early in the season that wool would have to be pushed onto a dull market at prices considerable out of line with last year or be held or consigned until the market recovered. Some sales of Oregon consigned wool have recently been made in Boston at 44 cents in the original bags. This price will net the grower about 39 cents which is in line with the high prices paid for Oregon's best fine wools.—From the Oregon Wool Grower.

PACIFIC COOPERATIVE WOOL GROWERS BROADCASTS WOOL MARKET

When the present wool marketing season opened in May, the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers of Portland, Oregon, inaugurated a radio wool market service for the benefit of all wool growers on the Pacific coast. Every Thursday evening at 7:45, Pacific time, the association broadcasts its special wire on the wool market received that day from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Boston, together with first hand information on the local market received from country points. Broadcasting is done under

a cooperative arrangement with KGW, the Portland Morning Oregonian. Broadcasting is done on a wave length of 492 meters.

Many complimentary reports on the service have been received from wool growers of the northwest. Mr. Ward had letters from growers in Idaho, eastern Oregon, California and Washington, who had received the report out at their ranches. Several of the men stated they had no difficulty in recognizing Mr. Ward's voice.

The service will be continued indefinitely, and is in line with the Pacific Cooperative Wool Growers' policy of serving the wool growing industry, whether members of the association or not.

CHICAGO WOOL SALES

Chicago sales of wool during the last two weeks of July including the following, prices shown being for delivery to the mill:

Montana original bags	42c	to 46c
Utah original bags	41c	
Wyoming original bags	39c	to 42½c
Triangle (Wyo.) $\frac{1}{2}$ blood staple	45½c	
Triangle $\frac{1}{2}$ blood clothing	42½c	
Triangle $\frac{1}{2}$ blood	42c	
Wyoming $\frac{1}{2}$	41c	to 43c

The clip of Bruneau Hill Sheep Company, Mountain Home, Idaho, was sold on August 2 by Manager Frank S. Gedney, at 38 cents. This clip is 150,000 pounds. No discount or dockage was made. Adams and Leland were the buyers.

The Boston Wool Market

By Henry A. Kidder

July has been an active month in the Summer Street wool houses. Something like an old-time market has been in progress, in volume at least, if not in the appreciation of wool values.

Where a month ago Boston dealers were showing a little more interest in the west and were increasing their bids a little for the remainder of the new clip, it was commonly remarked that there was nothing in the situation in the east to warrant such advances. Wherever the suggestion came from it was evidently a good one. Judging from later developments, those who boosted prices in western primary markets either had a genuine "hunch," or else they were tipped off from the inside.

According to estimates of experts something like 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 pounds of wool changed hands in the Boston market during July. This would be considered a good month's work in any season, but after so prolonged a period of dullness as the market has been passing through in 1924, it seemed particularly grateful. Those familiar with summer Street condi-

tions will understand what is meant when the statement is made that there has been considerable speculative buying and selling between dealers. Not for a long time has this feature been so noticeable as during the past four weeks.

Yet that is not all. In order to give a foundation for an active market it was necessary for manufacturers to show an interest and to be willing to take over large weights of wool at the market. This interest has not been lacking. Mill buyers have been active, as may be gathered from the estimated sales noted above. The peculiar feature of the situation is that the goods market has not kept step with wool. As far as the wool trade is informed, manufacturers have been buying in anticipation of a better demand to come and not to cover actual sales of goods.

There seems to be no doubt that they have at last begun to appreciate the real strength of the statistical position of wool. This applies especially to domestic sorts. There is a real shortage in sight, the more optimistic mem-

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bers of the trade are saying, as the domestic clip can only supply about half the needs of the American mills under normal conditions. Under prevailing conditions, with a large curtailment noted among the worsted mills, the covering capacity of the domestic clip is estimated at 50 to 60 per cent, and if the mills do not get more than 60 per cent of a normal business during the coming light-weight season perhaps manufacturers would not have to look abroad for more than 30 per cent of their requirements.

The limitations of the domestic clip and the handicap of the 31 cents duty on the clean content on all importations of foreign wool suitable for clothing purposes, have evidently formed the basis for the recent activity. It is reported that the ball was started rolling by American Woolen Company, but if so, other manufacturers were ready to join in until about every worsted mill in the country was buying. If it can be said that the buying movement was general, it is also true that about everybody in the trade was selling, or at least had a chance to sell.

Naturally the bulk of the trading has been in territories and fleeces, as these classes of wool largely compose the domestic clip. Under the influence of an unexpectedly active demand, prices have been advanced about 5 cents per scoured pound for territories and somewhat more than this for Ohio and similar fleeces. Where a month ago fine and fine medium staple territory wool was quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.30, how the same grade of wool can not be quoted at less than \$1.30 to \$1.35. The same is true of twelve-months' Texas. Choice wools have sold at \$1.30, which a month ago was still an asking price, something not realized up to that time. Now \$1.30 to \$1.35 is the current quotation for good twelve-months' wool, and holders of the remaining lots of choice wool are not anxious to sell even at the advanced figure.

It must be understood that above quotations are for top lots of choice

wool. All kinds of quotations are current for the same grade, depending on quality and condition. There is another matter that must be considered in this connection. Often the buyer and the seller differ as to the shrinkage of a given lot of wool. This difference appears when the various parties estimate the clean cost of current transactions, sometimes leading to very high or very low prices on the clean basis.

Based on the best Montana or Wyoming clips, the clean basis of territory wool in the Boston market is estimated at \$1.30@1.35 for fine and fine medium staple; \$1.20@1.25 for half-blood staple; \$1.05@1.10 for three-eighths-blood staple; 90@95c for quarter-blood staple; \$1.20@1.25 for good French combing, and \$1.10@1.20 for fine and fine medium clothing.

One of the peculiar features of the season is the trend of the market toward the three-eighths blood grade. Presumably to meet the urgent call of the goods trade for cheapness, manufacturers have been devoting much attention to the development of lines of goods that can be made from the above grade. Some samples of the new goods that have been tentatively shown in the trade show that the problem has been successfully solved. If clothing buyers can be induced to buy goods made from three-eighths bloods rather than the finer grades, a substantial saving in cost has been made at the start. Territory three-eighths blood sold at \$1.07 late in July for a sizeable lot, and the sellers very promptly marked up prices on the balance of the stock. Some are holding as high as \$1.12½, but this figure is out of the question at the moment.

All the big mills have been buying, and anything at all desirable has found a ready buyer. Indeed, some of the trade leaders are saying that they have really sold more wool than they intended or desired at current prices, even at the modest advance already established. The problem for them has been to get a profit on their season's purchases in the west. Recent sales are claimed to have been made at fig-

ures that show a profit for the wools bought during the low dip in May and June, but not on the great bulk of early contracts and purchases, nor yet on the purchases made in July, when western markets had swung upward again.

Some of the larger handlers of territory wool claim that their transactions have been showing at least a small profit. Others frankly say that in order to keep their clients satisfied they have been obliged to dip deeper into their stocks than seemed desirable, and therefore some wool has been sold at or below actual cost. Those who have had this experience are looking at the matter philosophically, and are looking to a later upward turn in the market to recoup their losses, as well as to give a profit on their higher priced purchases in the west.

In some of the larger houses, the claim is made that there has been a turnover equal to about half of a normal season's business. As this has been done practically within a month's time, a good idea may be had of how busy the Summer Street houses have been. Quarter-blood territories have shown relatively less demand than other grades, as these are largely a heavyweight proposition, but at the end of the month this grade is again attracting attention, and prices are slowly advancing. At 90 cents clean, at which figure some sales have recently been made, there has been an advance of fully 5 cents. The bottom price for any good lots of standard quarter bloods is now 90 cents, with many lots held firmly at 95 cents.

The turnover of Texas wools of the better styles has been even more remarkable than of Territories. Manufacturers made a "dead set" at these wools. Though some of the holders made some effort to hold back a portion of their stocks by using some sort of an allotment system, there has been a general turnover of Texas twelve-months', until now this grade is said to be really getting scarce. A month ago, \$1.30 clean was considered an extreme quotation, with no sales reported at

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above \$1.25. Lately, considerable sales have been quoted at \$1.30, and the asking price has been moved forward to \$1.35. Strength has also been shown by the eight-months' grade, though not quite as pronounced as for the longer-stapled wools. Most of the good lots remaining unsold are held at \$1.18 to \$1.20 clean, where a few weeks ago \$1.15 to \$1.17 was the prevailing figure. Fall Texas wools are in small supply, but a few small lots of greasy wool are available at \$1 to \$1.05. Scoured fall Texas has just been sold at \$1.12½ and is quotable at \$1.10 to \$1.15.

Consignments are cleaning up slowly in this market. Growers have evidently advanced their ideas quite materially since July came in, and are now reported to be turning down offers that look good to those on the selling end. This turn in the market became more pronounced when the upward turn came in Western primary markets, and it is evident that the growers whose wools are still unsold have some very decided opinions as to the course of Eastern markets later.

Fleeces have shown even larger gains than Territories. It is possible that the former went further in the slough of low prices than the latter, but it is certain that the clean cost of the best delaine wools is 10 to 15 cents higher than a month ago. At the low point, delaines sold quite freely at 50 cents, for both old and new wools. Latest sale reported as this is written was 56 cents, this for choice Ohio delaine. Other grades have shown similar gains, half-blood combing being quotable at 54 cents and three-eighths-blood combing at 52 cents, with some lots held above these figures. Knitting yarn spinners have recently shown some interest in quarter-blood fleeces, and prices for Ohio and similar wools have been advanced to 47 and 48 cents, with sales. Fine unwashed clothing has taken a wider range than the combing grades, recent sales have been at 47 cents and up, good XX and above wools being quotable at 50 cents.

There has recently been a renewed interest in scoured territories. Hither-

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to it has not been found possible to scour them profitably, but now speculative dealers are buying up all the odd lots, tags and rejects of all sorts, and are scouring and sorting them against profitable sale later. All kinds of wastes, both domestic and imported, have also been in demand, and at surprisingly high prices.

Foreign wools have been rather quiet, though manufacturers have been quietly picking up any good lots of Australian Merinos and other desirable grades to be had at reasonable prices. Imported wools are still far above the domestic basis, as they have the handicap of 31 cents duty. The close of the London wool sales, July 11, was strong, and the recent course of events in Bradford and the Colonies gives no promise of cheaper wool for the coming season. The fifth series of the London wool sales will open September 16 and the sixth series November 26.

The feeling in the Boston wool trade as this is written is one of healthy optimism. The trade is still waiting for the lightweight openings, the date of which has not yet been announced. Further advances in prices are expected as the season advances, and the needs of the mills are better understood. The only shadow is the uncertainty as to the extent to which manufacturers have covered their needs for the remainder of the year, and whether they are not in a more independent position as regards supplies than the dealers would like to see.

An outstanding feature of recent trading has been the demand for noils. Owing to the curtailment going on in the big worsted mills, the output of noils has been very much restricted. Lots of fine noils that were going a begging at 70 cents not so long ago, a few lots selling as a matter of fact at 65 to 68 cents, have recently sold at 95 cents to \$1.00 and at least one lot has sold at \$1.05. Half-blood noils have sold at 90 to 95 cents and three-eighths blood at 80 to 85 cents. Quarter-blood noils have been less active than the finer grades, but even that grade is quotable at 70 to 75 cents.

SANDY'S 1924 SHIPPING EXPERIENCE

Ay mon, A' hae just returned frae a very enlightenin' trip tae Chicago wi' ma lambs. Enlightenin' in this way, Ye hear sae much, maistly frae railroad men themselves o' the improved service noo-a-days, and yince in a while ye'll fin' a shipper vera weel satisfied wi' his run, but maist o' thae satisfied yins wer'na averse to bein' a day or twa ahin on a risin' market. Had the market been on the doon grade the satisfaction nicht hae been less pronounced.

A'm no sayin' 'but that the railroads can and occasionally do make vera fine time if it suits them, an' if a shipper raises enough auld nick in the richt place, it may suit them to slightly accelerate the movement o' his particular shipment. Nae shipper, however, can monopolise the time o' the Recordin' Angel wi' impunity and expect anything in the hereafter. Oor only alibi will be that Job was a piker, where patience was concerned.

We hae learned frae expensive experience that twa words which mean a lot to railroad officials, ton-miles and overtime, mean something entirely different tae us. There's nae doot but that railroad officials o' every rank, if they gang where they are often consigned, will appreciate oor viewpoint, especially if they hae to shovel the hot coal by the former an' work the latter doin' it.

Ma neebur Wull says whusky is a bad thing, especially bad whusky, an' a lot o' us at this day an' time thoroughly agree wi' him. The same remark nicht apply tae all railroad officials west o' Beelmontier, only we nicht change it sayin' some are bad, some much worse.

There's nae question aboot the improvement o' service frae the railroad point o' view. Wi' their big engines an' improved trackage, they move astonishin sized trains, and get ye tae yer destination—within the thirty-six hoors the law allows them.

There's nae reason for the present system o' handlin' this thirty-six hour

business, in the first place it was undoubtedly intended to cover any unforeseen delays which might occur. It tae ma mind was never intended to be an excuse for stickin' twenty or thirty cars of dead freight on to a fifty or sixty car train o' livestock, putting a big hog engine on ahead, and getting to the feeding place just under the wire, thirty-six hours frae loadin' time.

A' the hustlin' ye did tae get your lambs cut oot the day before, the early start, an' we started whenever we could see, tae get them on the cars before the heat o' the day gangs for nowat. Ye may hae loaded by pinch-bars with the power at some other station on the line, and ye may have been vera satisfied wi' both yerself and yer men, when the last car o' a thirteen car shipment was sealed at 7:30 a. m. and just one loading chute.

Right there your satisfaction ended, you proposed but the Dispatcher disposed. He disposed o' sae much time concentratin his shipment as he explained, that ye wondered what kind o' service other folk were accustomed to. How were you to know that a shipment comin' frae Timothy on the Idaho Southern, was still four miles from the corrals at the time you were thru loadin'. An at that wi' the connection no leavin till after noon he wad hae lots o' time to be ready for it. An' what difference did it make after all the concentratin' an' the promise o' passenger time, when another dispatcher, wi' ton miles in his belfry loads yer fifty five car train wi' twenty cars o' ton miles, after you signed up for time extension, and lands you at your destination as aforesaid. Leave quite a space here, that's for blanks. A can cuss yet when A' think aboot it.

A'll say this much, after Peelmon-tier, our first feedin' place, we moved along nicely, in fact the service was maist satisfactory, but why cannot it be all that way. It might have meant a few hours more to another train crew, it might have meant a few tons to move on another train. A train of fifty cars and better of livestock pays a revenue deserving of better service. For one A' propose to see that we get

it, Willingly I hope, from the railroad. If not, Intrastate movement can get some little home regulation.

We had a little Engine trouble on one of the U. P. divisions, something heated up about the engine, and we had to make quite frequent stops to cool it off. Though we were protected by block signals the brakeman always went back with his red flag a couple of hundred yards or so. The delay threw us quite late on that particular run. You have seen what is known as slow movies, places in the pictures where the laws of gravity seem to be suspended, and of course you have heard how the movie folk got the idea. No? Weel mon twa Scotchmen had been dining thegither, an' the waiter put the charges for both meals on the one slip and laid it on the table between the twa. It was watchin' them baith reach for the slip that originated the thing. But A' know something better than that, for a slow movie, it is watchin' the rear flagman come in when drawin' time and a half for over time.

An' have ye ever noticed the superior attitude some o' thae train crews take towards us poor devils o' shippers. A' just said some mind ye. We met some fine fellows, men we were prood to have associate wtih us, particularly the conductor we had oot o' Peelmontier to Blue River. He was a prince, and left a kindly feeling over the tail end of the road where our former feeling had been anything but. We had a pair o' humdingers between Bennsgerry and Locapulo, the conductor especially owned that whole division. We had been provided with an extra caboose at Tampa, of which more anon, there being eleven of us in charge of something like fifty five cars of sheep and cattle. One of the cattlemen, wishing to change his billin' or something, went back to the rear caboose, and stayed



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The Pioneer Flock of Romneys from the best New Zealand and English strain. This flock has always won most of the prizes at the Northwest shows.

Lincolns are of the heavy-shearing, New Zealand type. Some fine yearlings for sale.

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A powerful double-duty dip

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Most dips kill only one of these pests. Hall's Nicotine Sulphate kills both scabmites and ticks. One dipping does the work of two; time and money saved.

It contains 40% pure Nicotine. This high concentration makes it easy to handle and very economical. One ten-pound tin dips 1,000 sheep. The cost is less than 1½ cents per head.

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Buy from your dealer. If he is not supplied, send us your order along with his name.

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10-lb. tins	\$13.50
2-lb. tins	\$3.50
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WOOL BROKERS

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Boston, Mass.

so long we thought some misfortune had overtaken him. No but what we could not think o' any misfortune that a cattleman woold not be perfectly at home with. Onwyay two of us went back to see what had come owre him, we found him asleep on two brand new shiny cushions. The conductor looked up on our approach an' growled "Isn't there room ahead?" We said there was and retired. In the face o' our experiences which follow, I wondered if that conductor was just naturally cussed or was living up to the law, the cattleman having established his priority.

An' that caboose, mon', mon'. Dust an' dirt an' shuners (cinders), what an accumulation. The floor an' every corner was littered wi' papers. Oot o' curiosity A' began to examine them, the vera latest A' fun,' was describing the gathering o' the Democrats wi' McAdoo the favorite, that ye'll acknowledge was ancient history itself. They gaed back through the deflatin' times, tae the Paris conference. Yin was boostin' Bryan for president, no vice-president, mind ye, and that must hae been the fourth or fifth time he ran for just below that paper A' found the report on the McKinley Tariff. Still another commended the Gettysburg

speech of the immortal Lincoln. The dust that length doon was suffocatin' but A'm sure if A had had a mask A' could have found the Declaration o' Independence, maybe the description o' the Landin o' the Pilgrims. A' have the number o' that caboose, anyone interested in Archaeology can have it on application.

As A' said before there was eleven of us, that caboose had fowre cushions. A' mean they had been cushions, an' still had the name. They were mebbe a little safer than the floor, when ye got doon through the dust to them. A' base that assertion on the fact that the boys that lay on them maybe slept a wee while longer between turns than we did that had only the hard floor to turn on. Ye canna blame the cattleman for wantin' to change his billin' or whatever it was he wanted changed, an' to think o' sleepin' on shiny brand new cushions two deep ,that must be as near heaven as he maybe hopes to get. We up ahead prayed for mornin' and Peelmontier; after a while we drapped the mornin and prayed only for Peelmontier, but A'm afraid oor previous behavior had queered us, an' there was naebody listenin'. Night and Peelmontier had came together.

Sandy.

PERFORMANCE OF TRAIN HANDLING "SANDY'S 1924 SHIPMENT"

A brother Scot of Sandy's, who is in railroad employ, was invited by the Wool Grower to write a defense or explanation of the Sandy allegations.

The gentleman replied that he was flabbergasted; that he thought Sandy

was ower severe on the railroad and requested that the record of the run of Sandy's lambs as far as Granger be given. He hopes that he can later write a defense that will be as readable as Sandy's attack.

Shipment of thirteen cars loaded at point on Intermountain Railroad and delivered to Oregon Short Line at Arrow Junction, leaving that point at 12:00 noon, July 15th.

Left Arrow Junct.	12:00 p.m., July 15th with 24 cars sheep, one empty.
Arr. Boise	12:30 p.m., July 15th
Left Boise	12:50 p.m., July 15th with 24 cars sheep
Arr. Nampa	3:30 p.m., July 15th with 24 cars sheep and 14 cars cattle, latter loaded at Meridian by this train.
Left Nampa	5:15 p.m., July 15th with 32 cars sheep, 20 cattle.
Arr. Glenns Ferry	9:50 p.m., July 15th
Left Glenns Ferry	10:40 p.m., July 15th with 32 sheep, 20 cattle and 2 other loads.
Arr. Pocatello	8:00 a.m., July 16th
Left Pocatello	9:50 a.m., July 16th with 31 sheep, 18 cattle and 15 other loads, total 64 cars. Mallet engine.
Arr. Montpelier	3:30 p.m., July 16th Unloaded for feed and rest.
Left Montpelier	11:45 p.m., July 16th with 30 sheep and 25 other loads, total 55 cars.
Arr. Granger	5:35 a.m., July 17th

It will be observed that the run east from Pocatello spoken of as being slow on account of excessive tonnage, was a good performance, consuming but 5 hours and 40 minutes for a distance of 100 miles, or an average of 17.6 miles per hour.

THE IDAHO HAY SITUATION.

I'm neither a pessimist nor an optimist. I have more hay now in the stack than I expect to feed, so can give an unbiased opinion of the outlook.

Hay is scarce, but money is just as scarce; woolgrowers who could afford to pay stiff prices for hay have already anticipated their wants and lots of hay has already been bought from \$5 to \$7 per ton. Many of the better fixed financially sheepmen are not in the market. There are lots of sheep not yet provided for, but a considerable percentage of those sheep are aged, past their best for range purposes many moons ago, and no banker with 1920's experience still fresh in his memory is going to put a lot of high priced hay into an old ewe which may never see the green grass. Sheepmen are not running anywhere near 50 per cent of the Idaho woolies yet, they are doing as they are told by their financial connections. If the banker says, "your ewes are old, we will go as far as \$10 per ton, but not a cent further," it means buying hay at that price or liquidation. A green fall will alter everything, a dry one will mean liquidation of a tremendous amount of livestock.

Dairy interests have been making a fairly satisfactory return on their investments, but with pastures in many instances already gone and hay feeding already started, prospects for the coming winter are none too rosy. Already quite high prices for hay handy to dairy barns, have been paid, but other hay growers should not take a price for a little dab of fifteen or twenty tons of hay, perhaps across the road, as the going price for hay in quantities.

There seems to be the general impression that \$10 per ton will be the woolgrowers' limit except in very special instances of favorable locations.

The farmer may have other opinions, but every dollar hay goes above \$10 means the liquidation of just so much more livestock. In the long run he may be the chief sufferer.

Hugh Sproat.

J
A
S
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N

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HAVE FAITH IN WOOL: It is no time to sell wool when the sheepmen of the United States are competing with each other in dumping 250,000,000 pounds of wool on a stagnant market, with mills 50 per cent idle. This is the season to apply sane orderly marketing. WHY NOT join our 2,700 members in Oregon, California, Idaho and Washington in orderly selling at actual value based on grade, quality and shrinkage?

OUR SAN FRANCISCO U. S. LICENSED WOOL WAREHOUSE is now receiving wool for California and Nevada members. The Portland, Oregon, warehouse is receiving Northwest wools.

Prompt Advances of Sixty Per Cent of Value of Wool

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GEORGE H. WEITZ, Stockdale, Illinois

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SAVE SHRINKAGE FROM FEEDING POINT TO MARKET as these yards are located within ten miles of the Kansas City Stock Yards. Have the Railroad Agent put "FEED AT MORRIS" on your billing, otherwise efforts may be made to induce you to stop at other yards.

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